

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 791.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1860.

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STAMPED..... 6d.)

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**THE COMMITTEE of the LORD'S-DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY** invite all Christians in this country to make the Preservation of the Sabbath a Special Subject of Prayer in the second week of January next.  
20, John-street, Adelphi, Dec. 21, 1860.

**THE VOTE by BALLOT SOCIETY.**

MEMBERS—all Subscribers of One Shilling and upwards yearly. Friends are requested to agitate in the provinces. Applications for Petitions, Tracts, and Lectures, to be sent to the undersigned, by whom Subscriptions will be received.  
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Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.  
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The ensuing quarter will commence on the 25th of January.

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Parkstone, December 24, 1860.

**ALPINE VILLA, ENGLEFIELD-ROAD WEST, ISLINGTON.**

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The FIRST SESSION of 1861 will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, January 30.  
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For Boarders above Ten and under Fourteen years of age, Twenty-eight Guineas per annum.  
For Boarders above Fourteen, Thirty-two Guineas per annum.  
Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood, Taunton.

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Messrs. Thomson have the honour to refer to the Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. J. H. Hinton, Rev. Dr. Young, and the Rev. H. Allen.

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**SAXON HOUSE, HASTINGS. — ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.**

Conducted by the Misses STEWART and ATKINSON.  
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The best Masters are engaged for the various accomplishments.

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Mrs. Longstaff, Halstead Hall, Hornsea.

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And to others, Parents of Pupils.

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30	0 6	0 10	1 1	2 2
35	0 6	1 0	1 4	2 6
40	0 7	1 2	1 6	3 0
45	0 8	1 4	1 8	3 4
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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 791.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### "STAND BY—FOR I AM HOLIER THAN THOU!"

WE believe that, without being guilty of any breach of confidence, we may state that they to whom the conduct of the movement against Church-rates has hitherto been entrusted, have settled their plan of the approaching campaign. What that plan is we are not authorised to make public—it will disclose itself as the active co-operation of Abolitionists is called for. If it be worked out with that promptitude and earnestness of purpose which the occasion demands—of which we entertain not the shadow of a doubt—we are satisfied that it will prove effectual, not merely to disappoint Mr. Disraeli of his expected triumph, but to send Sir John Trelawny's Bill up to the House of Lords with an *éclat* which will produce an impression even upon their lordships. Meanwhile, we beg to forewarn our friends that six weeks, at most, constitute the narrow interval within which their work must be done—and that, therefore, whenever the word is given them, what they do should be done quickly.

Out-argued and out-voted in the House of Commons, which, certainly, on this question only dimly reflects the strength of public opinion—silenced and disarmed in almost every populous town in the kingdom—the pro-rate party, resembling in this respect the ex-King of Naples at Gaeta, persist in prolonging a struggle which no sane man believes they can turn to profitable account, and put forth demands the insolence of which rises with the desperation of their position. For years past, they have not been able to muster strength enough to hold their ground—yet now that their cherished system has been driven to its last refuge, they issue manifestoes which coolly take for granted that they are masters of the field, and that they can dictate arrogant terms to the victors. Had they been defeated in but one encounter—had the several drubbings they have sustained alternated with occasional successes—had their ill fortune been confined to one Parliament only—had the constituencies begun to betray a lack of interest or determination in regard to the matter—had the levying of Church-rates gradually become more popular in parish vestries, and towns which long since abolished the impost consented to re-introduce it—they who still insist upon the privilege of dipping their hands into their neighbour's pockets for the wherewithal to support their own religious expenses, could not have assumed a more domineering tone than they now do in the reverse of every one of these positions. Taking Mr. Disraeli's counsel, they who feel themselves on the point of losing their exclusive right of ecclesiastical taxation, actually contemplate the cession to them of more stringent powers, and proclaim aloud their purpose of forcing the House of Commons to renounce and even reverse the policy it has steadily sanctioned for the last seven years.

We would most cheerfully credit our opponents with motives growing out of thoughtful-

ness and reflection if we could discover them. We deem it no breach of charity to declare our opinion that no such motives exist. They may, indeed, believe that they are yet able to retrieve their old position—but their faith is merely the projection of their lofty and unyielding temper, not of wide observation and reasonable conviction. Can any men conversant with the laws of progress which govern opinion in this country of free institutions and a free press—who have recognised and can appreciate the history of the British people during the last fifty years—who have seen landmark after landmark of ecclesiastical intolerance and exclusiveness swept away by the advancing tide of liberal opinion—and who must have observed, if they have only used their eyes, that Church-rate abolition has been steadily gaining strength for ten years, during which it has emerged from a feeble minority to a powerful majority—can any reasonable men, we say, really imagine that by the help of the partial and temporary success of last Session—if that can be counted success in which, after a desperate effort, the pro-rate party were defeated—they can roll back the current of public opinion, and accomplish in 1861 what they would have attempted in vain in 1832? Can they suppose that in the event of Mr. Disraeli being able to command a majority next Session in support of his retrogressive policy, that the contest will be at an end? Can they not foresee that a victory achieved by him on this question would instantly bring down upon State ecclesiasticism a force of now quiescent and latent opinion before which it would find it hard indeed to stand. Why have almost all our statesmen, one by one, been compelled, sadly against the grain, to forego their own wishes in this matter? Why have from a hundred and fifty to two hundred members of Parliament felt the expediency of voting for what it is well known they personally dislike? It is clear that the people of England have made up their minds, and that the Legislature is slowly, and but too slowly, reflecting their conclusion—and can any man in the honest exercise of his intelligence really believe that by a bold use of party tactics he could, even if successful for the moment, destroy the growth which ten years' discussion has but helped to develop?

But, perhaps, the maintenance of Church-rates, like the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament, is the dictate, not of policy, but of conscience. To do justice to our opponents, we certainly cannot call to mind that this has ever been professed. It would be an odd position to take—that the Church of Christ in this kingdom cannot discharge her duty to her Lord, without levying a tax for her support upon those who are indifferent to her, or who believe she would be better served in some other way. It is admitted on all hands that the mere sum of money in dispute is not worth the contest, and that should it cease to be raised by compulsion, it would readily be supplied by voluntary contribution. But what a point of conscience to stickle for, at the expense, too, of social peace and charity! To insist, on grounds of conscientious allegiance to the will of the Divine Head of the Church, upon employing force to gain those ends which might be easily gained by an appeal to Christian sympathy, affection, and beneficence! And then, only think of Mr. Disraeli being at the head of a movement originating in religious considerations! Did the *Record* pray for "wisdom to direct" before it accepted the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire as leader in this new crusade? Have the bishops asked God's blessing on the enterprise? Do the clergy put up petitions to Heaven, as well as send them up to the Houses of Parliament, crying for God's interposition lest his temples on earth should be repaired by the willing offerings of those who regard him, instead of by exactions wrung by majorities from minorities in parish vestries?

But if obstinate adherence to the exploded system cannot be traced to reasonable or conscientious motives, how is it to be accounted for? It roots itself in lust for domination. This is the secret of the whole matter. That portion

of the Church of England which clings with such tenacity to compulsory exactions for ecclesiastical purposes, does so because it cannot renounce the pleasure of displaying superiority over those whom it coerces. Church-rates are a legal badge of the political inferiority of Dissent, and hence they cannot be parted with. No man who has been present at a vestry contest can help seeing that the strife is for relative position, not for money to carry out sacred objects. It is the most palpable mode of teaching Dissent that it has a master—that although tolerated, it is not recognised as an equal. *Ascendancy* is the darling privilege for which the pro-rate party are fighting—this is the "ancient right" of the Church which the Archdeacons refused last year to surrender. And hence the intense clerical interest in the conflict. Although the clergy do not immediately profit by the rate, it serves to define their position, as exalted by law above that of other ministers of the Gospel. They charge it against us that we are aiming to "bring the Church down to the level of the sects"—in other words, that we desire to place all men on an equality in the eye of the law, as far as regards their religious faith and profession. The objection to this is essentially a priestly objection. It may be infused into the minds of the laity, but it has its source in the jealousy of the clergy. Mr. Disraeli knew what he was about when he appealed to the whole body of State-Church clergymen to unite in fastening the yoke of bondage more securely than ever on the neck of Dissent. He knew well that if nothing else could marshal their divided ranks, and persuade Tractarianism and Evangelicism to pull together, the passion for ascendancy would do so. It is the most potent that obtains away from the clerical heart. It is the last to be conquered.

Now, if this be the true explanation of the tenacious adherence of the pro-rate party to the system they uphold—and we are satisfied it is—we need only ask ourselves a few plain questions to determine our conduct in regard to this movement? Mr. Disraeli has called upon the 15,000 clergy of the Church of England to aid him in rivetting more tightly on our necks a stronger collar than that which we have all but succeeded in wrenching off? Is it our pleasure that he and they should succeed. Is it our duty to allow the most hateful of all passions, lust of domination, to indulge itself in the Church at our expense, and with our connivance? Are we not bound by the strongest of all feelings and the highest of all motives to rebuke the evil spirit which thus desecrates the religion of Him who was "meek and holy of heart"? Has any good come out of this ecclesiastical ascendancy? Would the world be better, would the country be better, would the Church be better, would the clergy themselves be better, if we could bring ourselves to submit to their insolent and unrighteous claims? What would religion gain from our suffering ourselves to be trampled upon by clerical disdain? But at this time of day, all such questions are superfluous. We are about to assert once again the rights of British subjects and Christian freemen against ecclesiastical tyranny. We have wrested from it liberty of conscience and profession—if God will, we will compel it to yield up its claims to hold us as its tributaries.

### THE CHURCH INSTITUTION.—CONFERENCE ON CHURCH-RATES.

A general meeting of the members of the Church Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, last Friday evening, Dec. 14, to take into consideration the question of Church-rates. Mr. Bell presided, and there were also present Mr. G. Ward Hunt, M.P., Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q.C., the Hon. Henry Walpole, the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, Vicar of Rochdale, the Rev. T. Darling, Rector of St. Michael Royal, Mr. G. J. Ottaway, Mr. Henry Hoare, and other gentlemen. Letters expressing regret at unavoidable absence were received from Lord Ingestre, M.P., the Hon. Pleydell Bouverie, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., and the Earl of Dartmouth, the last of whom recommended that the speech recently delivered by Mr.



Disraeli on Church-rates should be reprinted for general circulation throughout the country.

Mr. G. HOWELS DAVIES read a report from the Committee. The question of Church-rates had received much consideration, and a sub-committee had been appointed to consider the various bills proposed on the subject. This sub-committee had reported that the principle of self-exemption was a wrong one, and they thought that any bill worthy of support ought to contain provisions for the abolition of the present jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, an appeal from vestry, and for a mode of assessing and recovering Church-rates similar to that of the poor-rate. They also considered that there should be a power of making Church-rates in new parishes and districts. On the previous Wednesday there had been a meeting of archdeacons and clergy and laity in London, when it was agreed that a declaration should be made, setting forth the duty of Churchmen throughout the country to present petitions to Parliament against the abolition of Church-rates. With regard to Mr. Dillwyn's Education Bill, the committee recommended that Churchmen should be on their guard, so that the system of national education which had worked well should not be lightly set aside. The report also recommended action in reference to an increase of the episcopate, Lord Ebury's proposal for a revision of the Prayer-book, and the recommendations as to the printing of the Bible.

The Hon. H. WALPOLE moved the adoption of the report, and the Rev. Dr. MOLESWORTH seconded the motion.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, Q.C., said that the principle of self-exemption from Church-rates was a subject on which he thought the members of the Institution would be unwise if they fettered themselves by a premature declaration.

Mr. BRADY said that, as one of the committee that drew up the report, he wished it to be understood that they did not desire to pledge themselves to any particular bills, or the wording of any bills that might be introduced on the subject of Church-rates; but they had simply sketched out what in their judgment would be the best settlement of the question if it could be effected. The Church-rate was undoubtedly a property-tax, and the land must ultimately bear it. The committee, therefore, thought that if the Small Tenements Acts were extended a little, some light might be thrown upon the subject.

Mr. PRIDEAUX (barrister), a delegate from the Bristol Church Defence Association, was very sorry to say that the Liberation Society was very strong in that city. With regard to the report, he agreed with Mr. Palmer generally, that they should not commit themselves to any particular course of conduct; but by adopting the report as it stood, they would show their friends as well as their enemies that they were determined to oppose to the utmost the principle of self-exemption.

Mr. CLABON thought that petitions would come in from every quarter against the proposed abolition of Church-rates; but something more was wanted; so that if the Church were asked what she intended to do she should be able at once to give an answer. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. PALMER, Q.C., did not think it was a principle of the Established Church that everybody should be tied to it by law. That was radically a false proposition. Those were not true members of the Church who were not communicants.

Mr. G. W. HUNT, M.P., thought that those who argued for no surrender had a great advantage over those who took a contrary view. The cry of "No Surrender" kindled their zeal and excited all their ardour and enthusiasm; but those who had had any practical experience in public affairs in this country knew how difficult it was to carry things out without compromise. He believed that the principle they had admitted of exempting Dissenters had given them great strength in the House of Commons, and that, if they adhered to the cry of "No Surrender," they would weaken their position. The strength of the Liberation Society was, in fact, that this grievance of Church-rates existed, and as long as they could enlist all those who suffered from this practical grievance, Dr. Foster and his party would be strong. But if this grievance were taken away, the chief power of that party would be gone, and they would materially add to the interests of the Church. (Cheers.)

Mr. HOARE objected to follow in the wake of Mr. Disraeli in this matter. He thought it very important that Church-rates should be raised upon religious grounds, and not merely upon civil grounds, and he for one did not feel any uneasiness upon the matter. He hoped that Churchmen would come forward boldly to petition. He had long since given up the idea that the Church was in the hands of the Conservatives. He saw many good Churchmen on the Liberal side of the House, while there was too frequently dulness, death, and stagnation on the other. (Hear, hear.) He thought that Dr. Foster, Mr. Miall, and their party, had done great good to the Church by declaring their views, inasmuch as they had rendered active that inert and almost immovable body, the clergy of the Established Church. It was something wonderful what those men would do before they were moved. It really appeared as though they would not be sorry to see the robber come and make them stand and deliver, so that they might go on receiving their comfortable tithes and Church-rates, preparing their sermons and visiting the sick.

After some further discussion the paragraph alluding to self-exemption from the Church-rate was struck out, and in its amended form the report was received and ordered to be printed for circulation.

#### ARCHDEACON THORP AND DR. FOSTER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—May I ask space for the accompanying letter with which Archdeacon Thorp has favoured me, in conclusion of our late correspondence, which appeared in your columns.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES J. FOSTER.

2, Sergeants'-inn, December 20, 1860.

To the Editor of the Bristol Times and Felix Farley's Journal.

SIR,—Through the kind courtesy of Dr. Foster, and the Editor of the Nonconformist, I have this morning (Thursday) received a copy of that paper, containing my correspondence with Dr. Foster, and ending with a letter from him, to which it will probably be convenient to your readers, if you can find room, that I should annex at once such remarks as I can make in time for this post.

I have no doubt that "figures of this character are useful in several ways" to any one who thinks he is at liberty "not to exhaust them by one application;" that is, if I understand Dr. Foster right, that he may make one use of them to prove one thing, and another to prove another, though the truth depends on their mutual relation. My argument is, as Dr. Foster states, that "Church-rates are necessary;" not in all cases, but in some; therefore you must not abolish them in all. I have shown that the expenses (in 230 parishes in seven years), both obligatory and not-obligatory, amounted to 113,000*l.* (actually paid): "to meet" which the churchwardens had 62,000*l.*, given or bequeathed for that purpose, which of course they were bound to use first in the payment of obligatory expenses; and then they had no resources but the rates to cover the balance, 51,000*l.* To cover the whole of the deficiency by rate they had in many parishes, neither (1) occasion, nor (2) right, because (1) they had 56,000*l.* in voluntary gifts, bestowed for voluntary purposes; and (2) the charge was not all, if any of it, obligatory on the parishioners. But the figures, I think, show, as far as it can be shown in an account in which obligatory and non-obligatory expenses are mixed up together, that, although in many places a rate may be dispensed with for the time, because the expenses will be defrayed by endowments or voluntary gifts, or both, in the great majority of parishes there are no means whatever except the rates to depend upon for the necessary expenses; and that, if you take away from these parishes the right they now possess to tax themselves for that trifling amount, because some other parishes can do without it, or are bullied into relinquishing it, those churches will go to decay, and the parishes be deprived of their religious worship altogether.

I positively deny that "there was an income from voluntary contributions of 5,580*l.* "TO MEET" (as Dr. Foster says) "93,030*l.* expended on seven years' repairs and worship." I see in the Nonconformist sent me to-day, that Mr. Morley has given 50*l.* towards "Special Services" at St. James's Hall and the Britannia Theatre. What would he say if the managing committee were to spend his gift in the repair of either of those buildings?

In this pressure of time I do not know which of Dr. Foster's other inaccuracies to fix upon as a specimen of the rest. 1st. It is not true that "the 58 Geo. III. c. 45, enabled the patron to throw on the parish the duty of rebuilding, &c." It enabled commissioners to distribute moneys voted by Parliament, to build churches for poor and populous parishes that had none, and to borrow money for rebuilding and enlarging where the existing churches were of little or no use, but not without the consent of the Bishop, Incumbent, and Vestry, or, major part of the inhabitants rated to the poor; requiring also, in every case, a special provision of free seats for the poor. 2nd. I did not say that "voluntary subscriptions are not applicable to Church-rate purposes;" still less, that they ought to be restricted to "the luxuries of public penitence," whatever that may mean. On the contrary, I said, what most people knew to be the fact, that a very large proportion of the cost of such purposes is silently paid by the clergy, or comes out of the pocket of the churchwardens; and that the churchwardens had no right to take moneys that had been subscribed for specified purposes, and spend them upon other things for which the parishioners are liable.

I hope that what I have here said is more intelligible than I must confess, with all respect, the greater part of Dr. Foster's last letter is to me.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Kemerton, Dec. 13, 1860. THOMAS THORP.

We are requested to insert the entire extract from Dr. Foster's speech, relative to which the controversy has arisen:—

The people of the Bristol archdeaconry had been treated worse (than Gloucester). They had spent in 230 parishes 72,000*l.* for repairs, and 33,000*l.* for expenses of worship;—together 105,000*l.* To meet this 62,000*l.* had been raised voluntarily, and 34,000*l.* by endowments, leaving a deficit of 9,000*l.*; but a Church-rate to the extent of 39,950*l.* had been raised. It was strange if a good many Churchmen, as well as Dissenters, did not say, "We won't put up with that any longer." There were only 172 parishes to deal with, the rest having abolished the rates.

#### THE UNITARIANS AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

At the annual social meeting of the London District Unitarian Society, recently held at Radley's Hotel, the question whether religious endowments were beneficial to their congregations was discussed. James Heywood, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., presided.

Mr. E. C. WHITEHURST, in opening the discussion, said that he unhesitatingly participated in the views of the Anti-State Church Association, and was therefore prepared to answer the question before the meeting in the negative, and to say that endowments were not beneficial to congregations, because they were purely unnecessary, and, not only were they unnecessary, but, as he hoped to be able to show, often did more harm than good. The chairman had referred to the Church of this country, probably the wealthiest endowed body in the world, whose

annual income must be reckoned by hundreds of thousands, if not by millions; and possessing this vast amount of wealth, and having possessed it for centuries, they would find, if they looked back to the history of that Church about a century ago, that with all this enormous wealth it had utterly failed to accomplish what he conceived to be the great end and object of the Church of Christ—reckoning within those terms all those who professed and called themselves Christians—and of each individual religious denomination, namely, the aggressive movement of diffusing their views of light and truth. The Church of England, a century ago, had failed to do this; and, more than that, it had failed to maintain its hold upon the hearts and consciences of the great mass of the people of this country. Take the time when the Wesleys arose and commenced their movement in this country. Speaking of that district of which he had greatest knowledge—the extreme West of England on the Cornish peninsula—the Church of England, at the period to which he had referred, was dead, and the people of that vast district were sunk in a state of barbarism and ignorance. Great movements had taken place in the Church and out of it, and much more out of the Church than in it, for it would be found that the endowed Church had, in all missionary effort, invariably followed in the wake of the poorer and voluntary churches. (Cheers.) What had taken place was not the result of the endowment; but in the case of the endowed Establishment, as of the unendowed and free churches of this country, all the vitality of the Church, whether in the instruction of its members or the diffusion of light and knowledge amidst the masses, had had its origin in, and been sustained by, not the enormous wealth which it held in its grasp, but entirely by the spirit of religious earnestness. (Applause.) He held that no fact could be better established, if they took a survey either of the Established or of the Nonconformist denominations, than that the means by which religion was promoted and carried on in the world were not wealth or establishments, but the faith and the love of Christ's earnest disciples, which, under the guidance of the Supreme Head of the Church, had carried Christianity against enormous adverse influences at first, had maintained it hitherto, and upheld it now. (Applause.) The reason of this was very plain. Endowments invariably passed from the character of public funds, devoted to great public trusts and purposes, into the region of private property, and were claimed and upheld by the life-owners or temporary occupiers as their property. Even with regard to that most precarious form of endowment which the Establishment enjoyed, and which was most obnoxious to those who dissented from the Church—he referred to the compulsory Church-rate—in the petitions which were presented during the last session, under the auspices of the bishops and archdeacons, this phrase constantly occurred:—"Church-rates are the ancient and undoubted inheritance of the Church of England." And so with regard to the other possessions of the Established Church: the occupiers did not look upon them as so much public money granted to them for public purposes, but claimed to have a beneficial and life interest in them. In this tendency to create out of public funds this species of private property he (Mr. Whitehurst) saw a great objection to the principle of endowments altogether. Another objection was the vast waste of material resources which endowments invariably upheld. The speaker referred to the City of London as an illustration. The worst feature of the whole, to his mind, was that they damped and destroyed that spirit of religious earnestness which he believed was the only valuable spring, and, indeed, the only sufficient spring of activity and vitality in the religious world. He would say this not only of the Establishment, but of all denominations. Wherever there was an endowment there was always a temptation to maintain the endowment, although the necessity for having a congregation of that particular class of opinion which may receive the endowments may be utterly gone, or, if that was not the case, yet still there was a damp thrown upon the earnestness and liberality of the congregation receiving it. In support of his views Mr. Whitehurst brought forward some very apt illustrations, and concluded by expressing a hope that one result of this discussion might be that, in the next Session of Parliament, when the question of endowment in that most obnoxious form of the Church-rate again came before the Legislature, the Unitarians would give a more decided expression to their objection to that system than on any previous occasion. (Applause.)

The Rev. M. C. GASCOIGNE, of Deptford, said there were many places throughout the country, in the Established Church as well as among their own body, where the congregations could not, without the aid of endowments, support religious worship.

The Rev. J. BROOME mentioned cases in which chapels had been shut by the endowments. The people had been frightened away, because those endowments had become of the nature of private property, and the minister in possession felt no sympathy with the congregation.

The Rev. J. C. MEANS said he was the minister of an endowed congregation himself, and he did not consider that he was absorbing funds which should be devoted to other purposes. When they spoke of binding men's opinions, after all, what did they mean? A man bequeaths an endowment to a congregation in his (Mr. Means) case in the character of General Baptist Congregation. Well, he held it upon the condition that if his views were to change he should leave; but the same would be the case if there were no endowment. Every freehold chapel



was an endowment; were they, therefore, to abandon the practice of building chapels and leaving them unencumbered to their successors? Of course, in time the neighbourhood might change and a chapel might be no longer well placed. That might be a reason for giving a certain form to an endowment, but he apprehend that it furnished no argument against endowments generally.

Captain MERCER considered that endowments were certainly beneficial, provided they were not hampered by a creed, but dependent only on the Word of God.

The CHAIRMAN thought there were cases in which an endowment was very excusable on the part of an individual. Mr. Owens, a manufacturer at Manchester, made a large fortune by the manufacture of a thin gauze for the lining of hats. Having no children, and no friend in need of his money, he determined to leave his large fortune to found a college in the city of Manchester, for the instruction of youths in the same branches of learning as were taught in the English Universities. The chairman then referred to the endowed universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which had passed from Roman Catholic to Protestant hands in consequence of the Reformation, and argued that we had the same right in our day to revise the appropriation of endowments according to the altered state of public opinion. He cited the instance of a gentleman belonging to the United Presbyterian, or Scotch Church, and who held the high position of a senior wrangler, being unable to obtain a fellowship because there was attached to it a declaration of conformity with the Litany of the Church of England. This was a great grievance. He (the chairman) looked forward to the time when the Act of Uniformity should be abolished. These endowments should not be swept away, but utilised according to the opinion of the times.

The Rev. H. IERSON was in favour of the private endowments of religious congregations. He agreed with Mr. Whitehurst in condemning compulsory State support, and thought the Anti-State Church Society would do a wise and good thing if they would not only get rid of the Church-rate, but of all compulsory support, and of that alliance with the State by which the Church was now held captive. (Cheers.)

Mr. HART expressed himself in favour of endowments for a limited time, but considered that no person had a right to devote money now to be used according to his own will some three or four hundred years hence, when he could have no possible conception of what would be the requirements of that period. He was of opinion that endowments should be limited to about forty years' duration.

Mr. A. LAWRENCE remarked that no question which he had ever heard discussed in that room had given rise to a greater variety of opinion than now prevailed. He was connected with a society which enabled him to see the injurious working in different parts of England of small endowments, some crippling the whole exertions of a congregation, and others causing disputes between rival bodies. Over and over again it had been said, "We wish the endowment had been sunk altogether." He subscribed to the belief of the opener of the discussion, that all endowments for religious purposes were decidedly detrimental to the general well-being of a congregation, and entirely subversive of energy and earnestness. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. PRESTON said if they would take a survey of the denomination, they would find that those congregations in the most prosperous state were those which were the most entirely self-reliant. (Hear.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then adopted.

In an article on the above subject the editor of the *Inquirer* takes occasion to reiterate his approval of the principle of a National Establishment, his desire for "comprehending" and his dislike of the Liberation Society. We had intended to offer one or two remarks on the absurd charge of sectarianism against that organisation; but a letter from Mr. Russell Lant Carpenter, of Halifax, in the *Inquirer* itself, renders the task superfluous. That gentleman says that Unitarians are one of the three denominations; and that if they cease to be Dissenters they cease to have any claim to most of their chapels. He thus satisfactorily disposes of the charge against the Liberation Society.

"Most Unitarians, you say, have 'a hearty dislike for the narrow and intensely sectarian spirit of the Liberation Society.' Though a subscriber to that society, I am not sufficiently acquainted with its proceedings to speak of their pervading spirit; but, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, it has, as its chief supporters, men of the highest cultivation and enlightenment among the orthodox Dissenters,—those who are most willing to unite with us on common grounds: while those of our own body who co-operate with it are not conscious of peculiar bigotry! Need I remind you of our beloved Dr. Hutton, and the tribute that was paid to his memory in the *Nonconformist*."

The Liberation Society is almost the only one that aims at the abolition of dissent. When State patronage ceases, dissent ceases with it. There are no Dissenters in America. I do not know on what authority you state that a narrow sectarianism is more the predominating type of religion in America, than in this country. There is far too much sectarianism there; but my experience and observation would be that there is less than here. Some of my American friends listened almost with incredulity, when I told them that at home I was forced to pay to the support of a clergyman, who was bound by law to consign me and my congregation to everlasting perdition thirteen times a year. Episcopacy in America sometimes sets up the same pretensions as in England;

but, as it has not the same power to persecute, those pretensions excite amusement rather than fear or anger; and the intolerant canons and the wicked pseudo-Athanasian Creed are there unrecognised.

The State Church in England is not our national religion. In the most intelligent parts of the country it is only one sect among many, and in its constitution it is perhaps the most bitterly sectarian of all. The late Bishop Stanley published a tract, "A Few Observations on Religion and Education in Ireland," in which he showed that the members of the Establishment had little cause to revile Rome for her prosecuting spirit. All who have authority in the Church are required to have the canons "in all points duly observed, not sparing to execute the penalties on them severally mentioned;" and these canons state that every individual presuming to affirm "that the form of God's worship in the Church of England containeth anything in it that is repugnant to Scripture, that any of the Thirty-nine Articles are in any part superstitious or erroneous, or may not with a conscience be subscribed unto," and that "whosoever shall hereafter separate themselves from the communion of saints in the said Church, combining themselves in a new brotherhood, shall be one and all excommunicated, *ipso facto*, and not restored but by the archbishops, after their repentance and public revocation of such their wicked errors." Now the excommunicated person is "denied permission to enter any church to offer up his prayers. He can no longer make a will, is denied Christian burial, and deprived of many of the rights and privileges common to other subjects of the realm;" and he is degraded "from the society of Christians to that of malignant spirits!"

The *Inquirer* of December 15 contained passages which appeared to me inconsistent with the statements of your article. You gave an account of a meeting of the Liberation Society at Bradford, in which my respected friend and neighbour, Mr. Ryland, took part with members of four orthodox Churches; whilst in the extract from *Macmillan's Magazine* the Evangelical party in the Church is described as polemical, narrow-minded, and bitter. The violence of parties in the Established Church is notorious; and while such canons as I have quoted remain un repealed, the most fanatical bigots have a claim to assert themselves true sons of the Church, which cannot be maintained by those who allow that there may be Christians in all denominations.

Is it just to speak of "the incapacity of dissent to meet any other than narrow sectional wants"? Whence arises the incapacity? It cannot be from the doctrines of dissent, which usually do not differ much from those of the Church—ours which differ most are, we think, least narrow. Nor can it be from Church government, which are more popular in their form than Episcopacy. If it is from our Dissenting position, we, of the Liberation Society, ask, as I said, to be relieved from that position. It was ungenerous to sneer at the want of learning among Dissenters, when we were shut out from the seats of learning founded by those who were our ancestors, as well as those of Episcopals; it is absurd to accuse us of being sectional, when the Church wielded the knife that cut us off, and made the section that we deplore. No Englishmen deserve the name better than our Puritan ancestors and their Nonconformist descendants: if they have chosen a narrow path, it was because our Saviour told them that it was such a path that leadeth unto life. Those who feel that the honour of their country is most promoted by a manly truthfulness, and that Christ is best served by those who refuse to be conformed to the world, may not be members of a State Church of England; but they, of all men, belong to the Church of Christ in England.

#### A UNITARIAN MINISTER'S INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

The Rev. W. James, in an interesting letter to the *Christian Reformer* of this month, on his recent visit to the Continent, gives the following account of his interview with the Pope:—"Before I left Bristol I obtained a letter from a Roman Catholic clergyman there a letter of introduction to Monsignor Talbot, who resides at the Vatican. Through him I had an audience of the Pope. I was allowed to take with me Mr. Gangooly, and my other young travelling companion, and we went very quietly in the morning at eleven o'clock. There we saw Cardinals in their showy robes, and Ministers of State and others, as they passed in and out, to and from the presence of the Pontiff. An hour had elapsed before I was summoned. I had previously ascertained that, as Protestants, there would be no special marks of reverence required from us on this occasion, and we paid the same token of respect which we should have done had we attended the Court at home. We found the Pope seated at a table in the plain white ecclesiastical dress which he always wears in private, and with a calm and benign countenance, expressive of amiability and gentleness, rather than force of character or mental vigour. He seemed to be a man about seventy years of age, and his features have not on them the traces of care and anxiety which I expected would be visible, from all he has recently had to do and bear. Nothing could exceed the kindness of manner with which he received me. There was not the slightest exhibition of haughtiness or coldness in word or action. He spoke naturally of what arose out of the circumstances in which we stood before him. I had been introduced as a Socinian minister from Bristol. And I ventured to say that this was a mistake; that I was not a follower of Socinus, not agreeing with him in some of his religious conclusions; that I belonged to a Church which refused to be called by the name of any man, however accomplished and excellent, and that I was a Unitarian Christian. Hearing this, the Pope reminded me that Socinus was an Italian, and then asked me if I knew anything of the history and writings of Ochinus, who was also an Italian, and of the Capuchin order, but renounced the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and became an Anti-Trinitarian. I replied that I was familiar with the life and the Anti-

Trinitarian opinions of this singularly-gifted man, and with his fame as a pulpit orator, and that he had likewise exercised his functions as a preacher in England. The Pope then turned to the Brahmins, and was informed that he was soon going to Calcutta as a Christian missionary to his native Hindoos, having renounced heathenism, and embraced Unitarian views of the Gospel. He did not forget the English youth who was with me, and was told that he was of the Independent denomination. This led him to make some remarks on the diversity of thought and speculation which prevailed in the world on the subject of religion. And turning to me, he remarked, 'My daily prayer is, that amid the divisions and controversies of Christendom, all may be brought to know the truth and to do it.' Of course I felt that 'the truth,' as he understood it, must be the system of which he is the head and representative. But his words brought to my mind the prayer of Jesus, 'Sanctify them by Thy truth, for Thy word is truth;' and I said to the Pope that his petition was mine also, and that it was one in which all good Christians must cordially unite."

#### THE REVIVAL IN JAMAICA.

The Rev. C. Sibley, in a letter dated Nov. 6, which appears in the *Freeman*, describes a scene in a chapel at Bethel Town:—

The people could not, and would not leave the chapel; the work progressed so much that Mr. Atkins sent express for me on the Wednesday evening. I went. Never shall I forget what I then heard and saw. The stricken were innumerable during the first part of the night. There must have been 100 poor hardened sinners down at one time, crying bitterly over their sins, and most earnestly suing for mercy. I stayed with the friends until Friday morning, when I dismissed them after holding an open-air service.

The Rev. R. Jones, in a letter to the *Patriot*, describes some of the extraordinary features of the movement in Jamaica.

One of the newspapers reports that "At Black River during the performance of Divine service at the parish church, while the Rev. Mr. Stone was preaching, a vast number of people rose up and were seized with manifestations and ecstasies, and conducted themselves in such a way as to put an end to the service." A gentleman assured the editor that his servant fell down while listening to a man exhorting, in a state of catalepsy, from which no stimulants applied to her nostrils, no cold affusions, no amount of violence, could arouse her, and she remained with her limbs rigidly fixed for five hours. Hundreds of people are roving about the mountain districts, nearly frantic, and in great agitation. In many cases the most awful confessions of sin are made. But where the excitement is under the influence and control of prudent Missionaries there are very few objectionable features in the movement. My brother, the Rev. E. Jones, who is labouring in the Clarendon Mountains, gives me an account of the work as it commenced, and is making progress with him, and some of the Missionaries connected with the London Missionary Society. He states that the religious aspects of his own station were very discouraging five weeks ago, which caused him almost to resolve to leave it, this led him to pray earnestly for God to revive his work; he also preached upon this subject and invited his more active members to a conference, respecting the best means to be used to revive the work of God. A general feeling of earnestness was excited, and a prayer-meeting was proposed to be held at sunrise the next Sabbath morning. At this meeting every seat in the chapel was filled. The services of the chapel were more largely attended than usual. On Monday morning a prayer-meeting was held at six o'clock, and another in the evening, when the attendance was very large. On the Sabbath following he states:—"The congregation exceeded anything I had ever witnessed here. Every available seat was filled, boxes and chairs were placed in the aisles on which planks were placed, these were filled and many had to stand. Numbers who are under deep impression have been to converse with me, seven couples who had been living in fornication have given in their banns of marriage to be published, and several backsliders have written penitent letters desiring to be restored; but we have no stricken cases nor fanaticism. Mr. Alloway, of Ridge-mount, had written to him, informing him that at his station 150 had been convicted of sin, and joined the inquirer's class; that awful disclosures of sin had been made by many who formerly stood high in profession. Mr. Alloway had been sent for to a Moravian station, where the chapel was filled with people praying, groaning, and crying aloud, and confessing their sins. He quieted them, and directed them to Christ. The next day he was sent for to Davyton, where the people were crying out so loud that they could be heard for some miles before he reached the chapel. At Porus, Mr. Lindo could not leave the chapel before twelve o'clock several nights during the week; and such is the conviction and confession of sin, and the resolution at once to do right, that forty couples who live within half-a-mile of his chapel, have sent in their banns to be published immediately. At another station, the early morning prayer-meeting could not be concluded till three in the afternoon. Mr. Alloway has found it best to remove stricken cases from the congregation immediately, and the confusion ceases. One missionary held twenty-four services in a fortnight, but states that his health was never better in his life."

PROPOSAL OF A CHURCH-RATE IN NORWICH.—At a late vestry meeting of the parish of St. Margaret's, Norwich, the churchwarden proposed a rate, but no one could be found to second it. The subject was unanimously adjourned for twelve months.

MEMORIAL AGAINST THE ANNUITY-TAX.—We are informed that upwards of 3,000 electors have already signed this memorial, independent of ratepayers who are not electors. The Church memorial is being hawked about, and women are being asked to sign, whether householders or not.—*Scottish Press*.

THE CARDROSS CASE.—We understand that arrangements are being made for holding a large public meeting in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, in regard



Disraeli on Church-rates should be reprinted for general circulation throughout the country.

Mr. G. HOWELS DAVIES read a report from the Committee. The question of Church-rates had received much consideration, and a sub-committee had been appointed to consider the various bills proposed on the subject. This sub-committee had reported that the principle of self-exemption was a wrong one, and they thought that any bill worthy of support ought to contain provisions for the abolition of the present jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, an appeal from vestry, and for a mode of assessing and recovering Church-rates similar to that of the poor-rate. They also considered that there should be a power of making Church-rates in new parishes and districts. On the previous Wednesday there had been a meeting of archdeacons and clergy and laity in London, when it was agreed that a declaration should be made, setting forth the duty of Churchmen throughout the country to present petitions to Parliament against the abolition of Church-rates. With regard to Mr. Dillwyn's Education Bill, the committee recommended that Churchmen should be on their guard, so that the system of national education which had worked well should not be lightly set aside. The report also recommended action in reference to an increase of the episcopate, Lord Ebury's proposal for a revision of the Prayer-book, and the recommendations as to the printing of the Bible.

The Hon. H. WALPOLE moved the adoption of the report, and the Rev. Dr. MOLESWORTH seconded the motion.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER, Q.C., said that the principle of self-exemption from Church-rates was a subject on which he thought the members of the Institution would be unwise if they fettered themselves by a premature declaration.

Mr. BRADY said that, as one of the committee that drew up the report, he wished it to be understood that they did not desire to pledge themselves to any particular bills, or the wording of any bills that might be introduced on the subject of Church-rates; but they had simply sketched out what in their judgment would be the best settlement of the question if it could be effected. The Church-rate was undoubtedly a property-tax, and the land must ultimately bear it. The committee, therefore, thought that if the Small Tenements Acts were extended a little, some light might be thrown upon the subject.

Mr. PRIDEAUX (barrister), a delegate from the Bristol Church Defence Association, was very sorry to say that the Liberation Society was very strong in that city. With regard to the report, he agreed with Mr. Palmer generally, that they should not commit themselves to any particular course of conduct; but by adopting the report as it stood, they would show their friends as well as their enemies that they were determined to oppose to the utmost the principle of self-exemption.

Mr. CLABON thought that petitions would come in from every quarter against the proposed abolition of Church-rates; but something more was wanted; so that if the Church were asked what she intended to do she should be able at once to give an answer. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. PALMER, Q.C., did not think it was a principle of the Established Church that everybody should be tied to it by law. That was radically a false proposition. Those were not true members of the Church who were not communicants.

Mr. G. W. HUNT, M.P., thought that those who argued for no surrender had a great advantage over those who took a contrary view. The cry of "No Surrender" kindled their zeal and excited all their ardour and enthusiasm; but those who had had any practical experience in public affairs in this country knew how difficult it was to carry things out without compromise. He believed that the principle they had admitted of exempting Dissenters had given them great strength in the House of Commons, and that, if they adhered to the cry of "No Surrender," they would weaken their position. The strength of the Liberation Society was, in fact, that this grievance of Church-rates existed, and as long as they could enlist all those who suffered from this practical grievance, Dr. Foster and his party would be strong. But if this grievance were taken away, the chief power of that party would be gone, and they would materially add to the interests of the Church. (Cheers.)

Mr. HOARE objected to follow in the wake of Mr. Disraeli in this matter. He thought it very important that Church-rates should be raised upon religious grounds, and not merely upon civil grounds, and he for one did not feel any uneasiness upon the matter. He hoped that Churchmen would come forward boldly to petition. He had long since given up the idea that the Church was in the hands of the Conservatives. He saw many good Churchmen on the Liberal side of the House, while there was too frequently dullness, death, and stagnation on the other. (Hear, hear.) He thought that Dr. Foster, Mr. Miall, and their party, had done great good to the Church by declaring their views, inasmuch as they had rendered active that inert and almost immovable body, the clergy of the Established Church. It was something wonderful what those men would do before they were moved. It really appeared as though they would not be sorry to see the robber come and make them stand and deliver, so that they might go on receiving their comfortable tithe and Church-rates, preparing their sermons and visiting the sick.

After some further discussion the paragraph alluding to self-exemption from the Church-rate was struck out, and in its amended form the report was received and ordered to be printed for circulation.

#### ARCHDEACON THORP AND DR. FOSTER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—May I ask space for the accompanying letter with which Archdeacon Thorp has favoured me, in conclusion of our late correspondence, which appeared in your columns.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES J. FOSTER.

2, Sergeants'-inn, December 20, 1860.

To the Editor of the Bristol Times and Felix Farley's Journal.

SIR,—Through the kind courtesy of Dr. Foster, and the Editor of the Nonconformist, I have this morning (Thursday) received a copy of that paper, containing my correspondence with Dr. Foster, and ending with a letter from him, to which it will probably be convenient to your readers, if you can find room, that I should annex at once such remarks as I can make in time for this post.

I have no doubt that "figures of this character are useful in several ways" to any one who thinks he is at liberty "not to exhaust them by one application;" that is, if I understand Dr. Foster right, that he may make one use of them to prove one thing, and another to prove another, though the truth depends on their mutual relation. My argument is, as Dr. Foster states, that "Church-rates are necessary;" not in all cases, but in some; therefore you must not abolish them in all. I have shown that the expenses (in 230 parishes in seven years), both obligatory and not-obligatory, amounted to 113,000*l.* (actually paid): "to meet" which the churchwardens had 62,000*l.*, given or bequeathed for that purpose, which of course they were bound to use first in the payment of obligatory expenses; and then they had no resources but the rates to cover the balance, 51,000*l.* To cover the whole of the deficiency by rate they had in many parishes, neither (1) occasion, nor (2) right, because (1) they had 56,000*l.* in voluntary gifts, bestowed for voluntary purposes; and (2) the charge was not all, if any of it, obligatory on the parishioners. But the figures, I think, show, as far as it can be shown in an account in which obligatory and non-obligatory expenses are mixed up together, that, although in many places a rate may be dispensed with for the time, because the expenses will be defrayed by endowments or voluntary gifts, or both, in the great majority of parishes there are no means whatever except the rates to depend upon for the necessary expenses; and that, if you take away from these parishes the right they now possess to tax themselves for that trifling amount, because some other parishes can do without it, or are bullied into relinquishing it, those churches will go to decay, and the parishes be deprived of their religious worship altogether.

I positively deny that "there was an income from voluntary contributions of 5,580*l.* "TO MEET" (as Dr. Foster says) "93,030*l.* expended on seven years' repairs and worship." I see in the Nonconformist sent me to-day, that Mr. Morley has given 50*l.* towards "Special Services" at St. James's Hall and the Britannia Theatre. What would he say if the managing committee were to spend his gift in the repair of either of those buildings?

In this pressure of time I do not know which of Dr. Foster's other inaccuracies to fix upon as a specimen of the rest. 1st. It is not true that "the 58 Geo. III. c. 45, enabled the patron to throw on the parish the duty of rebuilding, &c." It enabled commissioners to distribute moneys voted by Parliament, to build churches for poor and populous parishes that had none, and to borrow money for rebuilding and enlarging where the existing churches were of little or no use, but not without the consent of the Bishop, Incumbent, and Vestry, or, major part of the inhabitants rated to the poor; requiring also, in every case, a special provision of free seats for the poor. 2nd. I did not say that "voluntary subscriptions are not applicable to Church-rate purposes;" still less, that they ought to be restricted to "the luxuries of public penitence," whatever that may mean. On the contrary, I said, what most people knew to be the fact, that a very large proportion of the cost of such purposes is silently paid by the clergy, or comes out of the pocket of the churchwardens; and that the churchwardens had no right to take moneys that had been subscribed for specified purposes, and spend them upon other things for which the parishioners are liable.

I hope that what I have here said is more intelligible than I must confess, with all respect, the greater part of Dr. Foster's last letter is to me.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Kemerton, Dec. 13, 1860.

THOMAS THORP.

We are requested to insert the entire extract from Dr. Foster's speech, relative to which the controversy has arisen:—

The people of the Bristol archdeaconry had been treated worse (than Gloucester). They had spent in 230 parishes 72,000*l.* for repairs, and 33,000*l.* for expenses of worship; together 105,000*l.* To meet this 62,000*l.* had been raised voluntarily, and 34,000*l.* by endowments, leaving a deficit of 9,000*l.*; but a Church-rate to the extent of 39,950*l.* had been raised. It was strange if a good many Churchmen, as well as Dissenters, did not say, "We won't put up with that any longer." There were only 172 parishes to deal with, the rest having abolished the rates.

#### THE UNITARIANS AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

At the annual social meeting of the London District Unitarian Society, recently held at Radley's Hotel, the question whether religious endowments were beneficial to their congregations was discussed. James Heywood, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., presided.

Mr. E. C. WHITEHURST, in opening the discussion, said that he unhesitatingly participated in the views of the Anti-State Church Association, and was therefore prepared to answer the question before the meeting in the negative, and to say that endowments were not beneficial to congregations, because they were purely unnecessary, and, not only were they unnecessary, but, as he hoped to be able to show, often did more harm than good. The chairman had referred to the Church of this country, probably the wealthiest endowed body in the world, whose

annual income must be reckoned by hundreds of thousands, if not by millions; and possessing this vast amount of wealth, and having possessed it for centuries, they would find, if they looked back to the history of that Church about a century ago, that with all this enormous wealth it had utterly failed to accomplish what he conceived to be the great end and object of the Church of Christ—reckoning within those terms all those who professed and called themselves Christians—and of each individual religious denominations, namely, the aggressive movement of diffusing their views of light and truth. The Church of England, a century ago, had failed to do this; and, more than that, it had failed to maintain its hold upon the hearts and consciences of the great mass of the people of this country. Take the time when the Wesleys arose and commenced their movement in this country. Speaking of that district of which he had greatest knowledge—the extreme West of England on the Cornish peninsula—the Church of England, at the period to which he had referred, was dead, and the people of that vast district were sunk in a state of barbarism and ignorance. Great movements had taken place in the Church and out of it, and much more out of the Church than in it, for it would be found that the endowed Church had, in all missionary effort, invariably followed in the wake of the poorer and voluntary churches. (Cheers.) What had taken place was not the result of the endowment; but in the case of the endowed Establishment, as of the unendowed and free churches of this country, all the vitality of the Church, whether in the instruction of its members or the diffusion of light and knowledge amidst the masses, had had its origin in, and been sustained by, not the enormous wealth which it held in its grasp, but entirely by the spirit of religious earnestness. (Applause.) He held that no fact could be better established, if they took a survey either of the Established or of the Nonconformist denominations, than that the means by which religion was promoted and carried on in the world were not wealth or establishments, but the faith and the love of Christ's earnest disciples, which, under the guidance of the Supreme Head of the Church, had carried Christianity against enormous adverse influences at first, had maintained it hitherto, and upheld it now. (Applause.) The reason of this was very plain. Endowments invariably passed from the character of public funds, devoted to great public trusts and purposes, into the region of private property, and were claimed and upheld by the life-owners or temporary occupiers as their property. Even with regard to that most precarious form of endowment which the Establishment enjoyed, and which was most obnoxious to those who dissented from the Church—he referred to the compulsory Church-rate—in the petitions which were presented during the last session, under the auspices of the bishops and archdeacons, this phrase constantly occurred:—"Church-rates are the ancient and undoubted inheritance of the Church of England." And so with regard to the other possessions of the Established Church: the occupiers did not look upon them as so much public money granted to them for public purposes, but claimed to have a beneficial and life interest in them. In this tendency to create out of public funds this species of private property he (Mr. Whitehurst) saw a great objection to the principle of endowments altogether. Another objection was the vast waste of material resources which endowments invariably upheld. The speaker referred to the City of London as an illustration. The worst feature of the whole, to his mind, was that they damped and destroyed that spirit of religious earnestness which he believed was the only valuable spring, and, indeed, the only sufficient spring of activity and vitality in the religious world. He would say this not only of the Establishment, but of all denominations. Wherever there was an endowment there was always a temptation to maintain the endowment, although the necessity for having a congregation of that particular class of opinion which may receive the endowments may be utterly gone, or, if that was not the case, yet still there was a damp thrown upon the earnestness and liberality of the congregation receiving it. In support of his views Mr. Whitehurst brought forward some very apt illustrations, and concluded by expressing a hope that one result of this discussion might be that, in the next Session of Parliament, when the question of endowment in that most obnoxious form of the Church-rate again came before the Legislature, the Unitarians would give a more decided expression to their objection to that system than on any previous occasion. (Applause.)

The Rev. M. C. GASCOIGNE, of Deptford, said there were many places throughout the country, in the Established Church as well as among their own body, where the congregations could not, without the aid of endowments, support religious worship.

The Rev. J. BROOME mentioned cases in which chapels had been shut by the endowments. The people had been frightened away, because those endowments had become of the nature of private property, and the minister in possession felt no sympathy with the congregation.

The Rev. J. C. MEANS said he was the minister of an endowed congregation himself, and he did not consider that he was absorbing funds which should be devoted to other purposes. When they spoke of binding men's opinions, after all, what did they mean? A man bequeaths an endowment to a congregation in his (Mr. Means) case in the character of General Baptist Congregation. Well, he held it upon the condition that if his views were to change he should leave; but the same would be the case if there were no endowment. Every freehold chapel



was an endowment; were they, therefore, to abandon the practice of building chapels and leaving them unencumbered to their successors? Of course, in time the neighbourhood might change and a chapel might be no longer well placed. That might be a reason for giving a certain form to an endowment, but he apprehended that it furnished no argument against endowments generally.

Captain MERCER considered that endowments were certainly beneficial, provided they were not hampered by a creed, but dependent only on the Word of God.

The CHAIRMAN thought there were cases in which an endowment was very excusable on the part of an individual. Mr. Owens, a manufacturer at Manchester, made a large fortune by the manufacture of a thin gauze for the lining of hats. Having no children, and no friend in need of his money, he determined to leave his large fortune to found a college in the city of Manchester, for the instruction of youths in the same branches of learning as were taught in the English Universities. The chairman then referred to the endowed universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which had passed from Roman Catholic to Protestant hands in consequence of the Reformation, and argued that we had the same right in our day to revise the appropriation of endowments according to the altered state of public opinion. He cited the instance of a gentleman belonging to the United Presbyterian, or Scotch Church, and who held the high position of a senior wrangler, being unable to obtain a fellowship because there was attached to it a declaration of conformity with the Litany of the Church of England. This was a great grievance. He (the chairman) looked forward to the time when the Act of Uniformity should be abolished. These endowments should not be swept away, but utilised according to the opinion of the times.

The Rev. H. IERSON was in favour of the private endowments of religious congregations. He agreed with Mr. Whitehurst in condemning compulsory State support, and thought the Anti-State Church Society would do a wise and good thing if they would not only get rid of the Church-rate, but of all compulsory support, and of that alliance with the State by which the Church was now held captive. (Cheers.)

Mr. HART expressed himself in favour of endowments for a limited time, but considered that no person had a right to devote money now to be used according to his own will some three or four hundred years hence, when he could have no possible conception of what would be the requirements of that period. He was of opinion that endowments should be limited to about forty years' duration.

Mr. A. LAWRENCE remarked that no question which he had ever heard discussed in that room had given rise to a greater variety of opinion than now prevailed. He was connected with a society which enabled him to see the injurious working in different parts of England of small endowments, some crippling the whole exertions of a congregation, and others causing disputes between rival bodies. Over and over again it had been said, "We wish the endowment had been sunk altogether." He subscribed to the belief of the opener of the discussion, that all endowments for religious purposes were decidedly detrimental to the general well-being of a congregation, and entirely subversive of energy and earnestness. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. PRESTON said if they would take a survey of the denomination, they would find that those congregations in the most prosperous state were those which were the most entirely self-reliant. (Hear.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then adopted.

In an article on the above subject the editor of the *Inquirer* takes occasion to reiterate his approval of the principle of a National Establishment, his desire for "comprehending" and his dislike of the Liberation Society. We had intended to offer one or two remarks on the absurd charge of sectarianism against that organisation; but a letter from Mr. Russell Lant Carpenter, of Halifax, in the *Inquirer* itself, renders the task superfluous. That gentleman says that Unitarians are one of the three denominations; and that if they cease to be Dissenters they cease to have any claim to most of their chapels. He thus satisfactorily disposes of the charge against the Liberation Society.

"Most Unitarians, you say, have 'a hearty dislike for the narrow and intensely sectarian spirit of the Liberation Society.' Though a subscriber to that society, I am not sufficiently acquainted with its proceedings to speak of their pervading spirit; but, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, it has, as its chief supporters, men of the highest cultivation and enlightenment among the orthodox Dissenters, those who are most willing to unite with us on common grounds: while those of our own body who cooperate with it are not conscious of peculiar bigotry! Need I remind you of our beloved Dr. Hutton, and the tribute that was paid to his memory in the *Nonconformist*?

The Liberation Society is almost the only one that aims at the abolition of dissent. When State patronage ceases, dissent ceases with it. There are no Dissenters in America. I do not know on what authority you state that a narrow sectarianism is more the predominating type of religion in America, than in this country. There is far too much sectarianism there; but my experience and observation would be, that there is less than here. Some of my American friends listened almost with incredulity, when I told them that at home I was forced to pay to the support of a clergyman, who was bound by law to consign me and my congregation to everlasting perdition thirteen times a year. Episcopacy in America sometimes sets up the same pretensions as in England;

but, as it has not the same power to persecute, those pretensions excite amusement rather than fear or anger; and the intolerant canons and the wicked pseudo-Athanasian Creed are there unrecognised.

The State Church in England is not our national religion. In the most intelligent parts of the country it is only one sect among many, and in its constitution it is perhaps the most bitterly sectarian of all. The late Bishop Stanley published a tract, "A Few Observations on Religion and Education in Ireland," in which he showed that the members of the Establishment had little cause to revile Rome for her persecuting spirit. All who have authority in the Church are required to have the canons "in all points duly observed, not sparing to execute the penalties on them severally mentioned;" and these canons state that every individual presuming to affirm "that the form of God's worship in the Church of England containeth anything in it that is repugnant to Scripture, that any of the Thirty-nine Articles are in any part superstitious or erroneous, or may not with a conscience be subscribed unto," and that "whosoever shall hereafter separate themselves from the communion of saints in the said Church, combining themselves in a new brotherhood, shall be one and all excommunicated, *ipso facto*, and not restored but by the archbishops, after their repentance and public revocation of such their wicked errors." Now the excommunicated person is "denied permission to enter any church to offer up his prayers. He can no longer make a will, is denied Christian burial, and deprived of many of the rights and privileges common to other subjects of the realm;" and he is degraded "from the society of Christians to that of malignant spirits!"

The *Inquirer* of December 15 contained passages which appeared to me inconsistent with the statements of your article. You gave an account of a meeting of the Liberation Society at Bradford, in which my respected friend and neighbour, Mr. Ryland, took part with members of four orthodox Churches; whilst in the extract from *Macmillan's Magazine* the Evangelical party in the Church is described as polemical, narrow-minded, and bitter. The violence of parties in the Established Church is notorious; and while such canons as I have quoted remain unrevoked, the most fanatical bigots have a claim to assert themselves true sons of the Church, which cannot be maintained by those who allow that there may be Christians in all denominations.

Is it just to speak of "the incapacity of dissent to meet any other than narrow sectional wants"? Whence arises the incapacity? It cannot be from the doctrines of dissent, which usually do not differ much from those of the Church—ours which differ most are, we think, least narrow. Nor can it be from Church government, which are more popular in their form than Episcopacy. If it is from our Dissenting position, we, of the Liberation Society, ask, as I said, to be relieved from that position. It was ungenerous to sneer at the want of learning among Dissenters, when we were shut out from the seats of learning founded by those who were our ancestors; as well as those of Episcopals; it is absurd to accuse us of being sectional, when the Church wielded the knife that cut us off, and made the section that we deplore. No Englishmen deserve the name better than our Puritan ancestors and their Nonconformist descendants: if they have chosen a *narrow* path, it was because our Saviour told them that it was such a path that leadeth unto life. Those who feel that the honour of their country is most promoted by a manly truthfulness, and that Christ is best served by those who refuse to be conformed to the world, may not be members of a State Church in England; but they, of all men, belong to the Church of Christ in England.

#### A UNITARIAN MINISTER'S INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE.

The Rev. W. James, in an interesting letter to the *Christian Reformer* of this month, on his recent visit to the Continent, gives the following account of his interview with the Pope:—"Before I left Bristol I obtained a letter from a Roman Catholic clergyman there a letter of introduction to Monsignor Talbot, who resides at the Vatican. Through him I had an audience of the Pope. I was allowed to take with me Mr. Gangooly, and my other young travelling companion, and we went very quietly in the morning at eleven o'clock. There we saw Cardinals in their showy robes, and Ministers of State and others, as they passed in and out, to and from the presence of the Pontiff. An hour had elapsed before I was summoned. I had previously ascertained that, as Protestants, there would be no special marks of reverence required from us on this occasion, and we paid the same token of respect which we should have done had we attended the Court at home. We found the Pope seated at a table in the plain white ecclesiastical dress which he always wears in private, and with a calm and benign countenance, expressive of amiability and gentleness, rather than force of character or mental vigour. He seemed to be a man about seventy years of age, and his features have not on them the traces of care and anxiety which I expected would be visible, from all he has recently had to do and bear. Nothing could exceed the kindness of manner with which he received me. There was not the slightest exhibition of haughtiness or coldness in word or action. He spoke naturally of what arose out of the circumstances in which we stood before him. I had been introduced as a Socinian minister from Bristol. And I ventured to say that this was a mistake; that I was not a follower of Socinus, not agreeing with him in some of his religious conclusions; that I belonged to a Church which refused to be called by the name of any man, however accomplished and excellent, and that I was a Unitarian Christian. Hearing this, the Pope reminded me that Socinus was an Italian, and then asked me if I knew anything of the history and writings of Ochinus, who was also an Italian, and of the Capuchin order, but renounced the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and became an Anti-Trinitarian. I replied that I was familiar with the life and the Anti-

Trinitarian opinions of this singularly-gifted man, and with his fame as a pulpit orator, and that he had likewise exercised his functions as a preacher in England. The Pope then turned to the Brahmin, and was informed that he was soon going to Calcutta as a Christian missionary to his native Hindoos, having renounced heathenism, and embraced Unitarian views of the Gospel. He did not forget the English youth who was with me, and was told that he was of the Independent denomination. This led him to make some remarks on the diversity of thought and speculation which prevailed in the world on the subject of religion. And turning to me, he remarked, 'My daily prayer is, that amid the divisions and controversies of Christendom, all may be brought to know the truth and to do it.' Of course I felt that 'the truth,' as he understood it, must be the system of which he is the head and representative. But his words brought to my mind the prayer of Jesus, 'Sanctify them by Thy truth, for Thy word is truth;' and I said to the Pope that his petition was mine also, and that it was one in which all good Christians must cordially unite."

#### THE REVIVAL IN JAMAICA.

The Rev. C. Sibley, in a letter dated Nov. 6, which appears in the *Freeman*, describes a scene in a chapel at Bethel Town:—

The people could not, and would not leave the chapel; the work progressed so much that Mr. Atkins sent express for me on the Wednesday evening. I went. Never shall I forget what I then heard and saw. The stricken were innumerable during the first part of the night. There must have been 100 poor hardened sinners down at one time, crying bitterly over their sins, and most earnestly suing for mercy. I stayed with the friends until Friday morning, when I dismissed them after holding an open-air service.

The Rev. R. Jones, in a letter to the *Patriot*, describes some of the extraordinary features of the movement in Jamaica.—

One of the newspapers reports that "At Black River during the performance of Divine service at the parish church, while the Rev. Mr. Stone was preaching, a vast number of people rose up and were seized with manifestations and ecstasies, and conducted themselves in such a way as to put an end to the service." A gentleman assured the editor that his servant fell down while listening to a man exhorting, in a state of catalepsy from which no stimulants applied to her nostrils, no cold affusions, no amount of violence, could arouse her, and she remained with her limbs rigidly fixed for five hours. Hundreds of people are roving about the mountain districts, nearly frantic, and in great agitation. In many cases the most awful confessions of sin are made. But where the excitement is under the influence and control of prudent Missionaries there are very few objectionable features in the movement. My brother, the Rev. F. Jones, who is labouring in the Clarendon Mountains, gives me an account of the work as it commenced, and is making progress with him, and some of the Missionaries connected with the London Missionary Society. He states that the religious aspects of his own station were very discouraging five weeks ago, which caused him almost to resolve to leave it, this led him to pray earnestly for God to revive his work; he also preached upon this subject and invited his more active members to a conference, respecting the best means to be used to revive the work of God. A general feeling of earnestness was excited, and a prayer-meeting was proposed to be held at sunrise the next Sabbath morning. At this meeting every seat in the chapel was filled. The services of the chapel were more largely attended than usual. On Monday morning a prayer-meeting was held at six o'clock, and another in the evening, when the attendance was very large. On the Sabbath following he states:—"The congregation exceeded anything I had ever witnessed here. Every available seat was filled, boxes and chairs were placed in the aisles on which planks were placed, these were filled and many had to stand. Numbers who are under deep impression have been to converse with me, seven couples who had been living in fornication have given in their banns of marriage to be published, and several backsliders have written penitent letters desiring to be restored; but we have no stricken cases nor fanaticism. Mr. Alloway, of Ridgmount, had written to him, informing him that at his station 150 had been convicted of sin, and joined the inquirer's class; that awful disclosures of sin had been made by many who formerly stood high in profession. Mr. Alloway had been sent for to a Moravian station, where the chapel was filled with people praying, groaning, and crying aloud, and confessing their sins. He quieted them, and directed them to Christ. The next day he was sent for to Davyton, where the people were crying out so loud that they could be heard for some miles before he reached the chapel. At Porus, Mr. Lindo could not leave the chapel before twelve o'clock several nights during the week; and such is the conviction and confession of sin, and the resolution at once to do right, that forty couples who live within half-a-mile of his chapel, have sent in their banns to be published immediately. At another station, the early morning prayer-meeting could not be concluded till three in the afternoon. Mr. Alloway has found it best to remove stricken cases from the congregation immediately, and the confusion ceases. One missionary held twenty-four services in a fortnight, but states that his health was never better in his life.

PROPOSAL OF A CHURCH-RATE IN NORWICH.—At a late vestry meeting of the parish of St. Margaret's, Norwich, the churchwarden proposed a rate, but no one could be found to second it. The subject was unanimously adjourned for twelve months.

MEMORIAL AGAINST THE ANNUITY-TAX.—We are informed that upwards of 3,000 electors have already signed this memorial, independent of ratepayers who are not electors. The Church memorial is being hawked about, and women are being asked to sign, whether householders or not.—*Scottish Press*.

THE CARDROSS CASE.—We understand that arrangements are being made for holding a large public meeting in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, in regard



to this case, on Monday, the 14th January. The meeting will probably be addressed by leading ministers of different non-Established denominations, and will be followed by similar meetings in the principal towns of Scotland. This meeting will no doubt excite general interest from the connexion between the recent decisions on the case, and the religious liberty of the country.—*Scottish Press*.

**SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN PARIS.**—Recent travellers have been as much gratified as surprised to see the progress made within the last few years in the important matter of shutting up shops on Sundays. This excellent change has no warmer friends than the Emperor and Empress themselves.—*Post Correspondent*.

**THE CLERICAL FUND AND POOR CLERGY.**—The committee of the Clerical Fund and Poor Clergy Relief Society have made during the past year grants to ninety poor clergymen, incumbents and curates, amounting to 393*l.*, and to eighteen widows of clergymen, 111*l.*; a total of 504*l.* In addition to these grants of money they have distributed no less than 100 parcels of clothing, new and old, the estimated value of which is 324*l.*

**A BISHOP PREACHING IN A GAOL.**—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Ripon visited the West Riding House of Correction at Wakefield a few days ago, and preached a sermon to the prisoners confined therein. The Governor of the prison, Mr. Shepherd, made arrangements to have as many both of the West Riding prisoners and the Government convicts assembled as the chapel would contain, and the congregation numbered 780 of both sexes. The bishop's text was Job, chap. xxxiii., v. 27 and 28.

**MISSIONARIES FOR THE FEJEE AND FRIENDLY ISLANDS.**—The Wesleyan Methodists have appointed eight missionaries to proceed to the Fejee and Tonga Islands in the Southern Pacific. As most readers of missionary proceedings are aware, the success of the Wesleyans in these islands has been marked. In the Fejee Islands already upwards of 9,000 men are members of the Christian Church, and 4,000 on trial for membership, and many thousands regularly attend the ministry.

**THE BISHOP OF DURHAM AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.**—In connexion with the discharge of his episcopal duties the Lord Bishop of Durham visited Darlington last week, and during his visit he became the guest of Mr. Joseph Pease, a member of the Society of Friends. The clergy of the district were invited to meet the bishop at dinner, and probably such a company never before assembled under the roof of one of that class of Dissenters to which Mr. Pease belongs.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**THE RECTOR OF ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.**—The Rev. Bryan King has just addressed a second letter to the Bishop of London, designed as "a public and solemn protest" against the conduct of the bishop towards its author and his parishioners. The letter resumes the history of the St. George's riots from the point where the other letter left off, and concludes as follows:—"Even you, my lord, can scarcely be sanguine enough to imagine that I shall respect the acts of your late illegal aggression upon my return to my charge."

**ONCE MORE THE ORGAN OF THE EVANGELICAL CLERGY.**—The first article in the *Record* of Monday contains some reflections on Christmas and the necessity of "mutual good will to each other": the last article advocates that the enforcement of Church-rates should be vested in the Civil Courts. "What is wanted, in fact," (says the advocate of "mutual charity and tenderness") "is an assimilation of the Church-rate law, as far as possible, to the poor-rate law, in regard to levy, assessment, and collection, together with such a clear definition of the purposes to which Church-rates shall be applicable as would leave no room for litigation on that score."

**TRACTARIAN PRIVATE COMMUNION SERVICE.**—A London priest of the Established Church, writing to the *Union*, declares his ministration of private communion as follows:—"I have had an oak box made perfectly plain, thirteen inches long, eight and a half broad, and six deep, with a drawer at the bottom, secured by a pin, and with a brass handle at the back, by which it can be easily carried. In this box are—1, the sacred vessels, of silver, and moderate size; 2, a silver pyx; 3, an ebony cross; 4, two small brass candlesticks and wax tapers; 5, a damask napkin; 6, a silk burse, with silk veils of the colour of the season; 7, a stock of cambric veils and corporal. When I am about to celebrate in a sick room, I take the articles required out of the box, close it, cover it with the linen cloth, and proceed to arrange it as an altar."

**LECTURE ON REVIVALS.**—The Rev. J. Stoughton delivered the Exeter Hall Lecture of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday evening, the subject being "Revivals Ancient and Modern." After an historic *resumé* under the first head of his lecture, the Rev. Gentleman referred to the recent revival in Ireland, and said that with some extravagancies it had produced solid and lasting benefits. Congregations were larger, ministers were more in earnest, Sabbath-schools were more prosperous, and vice and criminality had declined. These results had been attained rather by persevering prayer than by powerful preaching. He depreciated fanaticism in revival services, and said that the practice of preaching one-sided views was rather calculated to generate unhealthy excitement than to produce permanent benefit. He was not disposed to find fault, for expressions which might shock his sensibilities might be necessary to arrest his neighbour's attention. In discussing physical phenomena he had no certain explanation to offer. He could not account for the striking down and the convulsions, though he believed they were to be accounted for by certain

occult laws of our spiritual and physical constitution. He could not believe that they were to be traced to the Spirit of God. Neither did he think they were explained by demoniac possession, as some had suggested; and he believed that the physicians who spoke so much about hysteria and morbid conditions left the difficulty very nearly where they found it. Mr. Stoughton concluded, by asserting that revivals had a legitimate place in human affairs, and by advising all his hearers to make sure that a saving revival had taken place in their own hearts.

**THE DEMAND FOR MORE BISHOPS.**—We hear another clank of the State-chains in connection with the episcopate; there being a memorial in circulation among the clergy and laity, beseeching the Government to appoint additional bishops, to enable the Church to meet the spiritual necessities of the times. Imagine the Independents, the Wesleyans, or the Baptists, going to Downing-street, to implore leave to augment the number of their ministry! The memorial suggests that 3,000*l.* a-year would be an adequate income for the new bishops, with an extra 500*l.* when they got into the House of Lords. No doubt it would; but, if so, what can be said in defence of the existing episcopal incomes of 10,000*l.* and 5,000 a-year?—*The Liberator*.

**THE REVIVAL IN SWEDEN.**—The following is an extract from a letter written by a Swedish clergyman:—"We have had, and have, remarkable revivals in many provinces. Yea, I may say, in every locality of our extensive kingdom. Wherever I go to preach there are hungry souls, and often many thousands are assembled, some having walked or run as far as thirty, and some even sixty English miles. My Commentary on the Bible, in three royal 8vo volumes, an edition of 13,000 copies, is all sold, and of the New Testament I am preparing a new edition. My monthly periodicals are still selling to the amount of 10,000 copies and more, notwithstanding many others have arisen since I commenced, and have gained an extensive circulation. Laymen are now travelling through the length and breadth of the land, holding meetings, circulating the Bible and other Christian books."

**ADDRESS TO THE REV. F. D. MAURICE.**—In reply to the address of sympathy recently presented to him, Mr. Maurice has just returned a lengthened answer. He considers that he has no right to be called a learned theologian, nor can he assume to himself any special zeal in behalf of the working classes:—

I took refuge in the Church of England, in which I had not been educated (he says), because, as I thought, it offered me an asylum altogether different from that. The Church of England confesses a Father who has revealed himself in a Son; a Son who took our nature and became man, and has redeemed men to be His children; a Spirit who raises men to be spirits. She invites all to stand on that ground. She tells all—so I read her formularies—that they have no less right to claim their places in her as members of Christ than they have to claim their places in the nation as subjects of the Queen, and in their families as children of an earthly father and mother. This was a rock upon which I felt that I could rest. It was a foundation for a universal human society. If no such society existed, history seemed to me a hopeless riddle, human life very intolerable. . . . Nothing can be so satisfactory to me as to be recognised by those who care nothing for my formulas, or my interpretations, but who care, more than words can express, that the Church should not lose its freedom or catholicity—should not become one of those sects which aim at its destruction, and which, as we trust, God intends it to destroy.

**RE-MARRIAGE OF DISSENTERS BY A CHURCH OF ENGLAND MINISTER.**—Great sensation has been created in a parish of Gloucestershire by the fact of the curate having recently re-married, according to the rites of the Church of England, parties who had some years previously been married at the Independent Chapel by the Register. It appears that the "Gloucestershire guinea" of the well-known old County Society is not given except to parties who have been married at church. The proceedings of the curate are stated to have received the approval of Bishop Baring. The following address has been issued respecting this affair:—

To the inhabitants of a parish not a hundred miles from Frampton Cotterell.

Fellow Parishioners.—No doubt some of you were astounded at the clerical doings of late in this parish; for with all that you have been accustomed to hear, you did not expect that the sacred ties of Matrimony would be tampered with even in appearance.

In the Holy Scriptures there are no instructions for the performance of the ceremony of Marriage; and the laws of our country, wisely, contain no requirement of any particular religious service; all they require is, that parties be legally married.

There can be no doubt that a religious ceremony is very appropriate on such an occasion; but the law leaves that to the parties themselves to choose; however, there is no necessity for any such service.

The recent proceedings are an insult to the public at large, and especially to Dissenters, because:—

Firstly.—It asserts that a man cannot be properly married without a priest, which idea is a most degrading one.

Secondly.—It attempts to bring discredit upon a wise law of our country, which provides for marriage without a minister of religion.

Thirdly.—It is very likely to have the effect of making some men and women believe that they are not married in the sight of God, and consequently, they will have a loose idea of their relationship to each other.

Fourthly.—Two of the persons had been married by the Registrar at a Dissenting Chapel, some five years ago, and were indifferent as to whether a religious service were held or not; consequently, many of the poor and ignorant will feel that, although persons might be

legally married at a Dissenting place of worship, yet they are not really married in the sight of the Divine Being; and should the idea become prevalent, it will place tremendous power in the hands of the Established clergy.

Oh, my fellow countrymen, how much longer will you suffer Priestcraft to be rampant in our village? How much longer will you be content with your ecclesiastical bondage? How many more can be bought with a 'Gloucestershire guinea'?

These are not the first attempts to bring back an age of darkness and superstition, which would eat out the very life of our country.

Encourage the system no longer! and never let it be said that you have lent a helping hand in binding upon your fellow countrymen the fetters of State-paid ecclesiastical institutions.

It is cheering to know that in many parts of our country the people are beginning to feel that we can expect nothing better whilst a State-Church remains.

I am, Fellow Parishioners,  
ANTI-PIRISTCRAFT.

**THE TRI-CENTENARY OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.**—Thursday last was observed, in obedience to the recommendations issued by the Supreme courts of the three leading Presbyterian bodies in Scotland, as a day of thanksgiving for the blessing of Reformation in Scotland. Over the entire country the day was more or less completely observed; and we suppose there was scarcely a Presbyterian Church in the country in which there was not a service suitable to the occasion. In Edinburgh the day was pretty generally observed. A large majority of the shops were shut; and though the law courts and banks were open, the city partook, to a large extent, of the appearance of an ordinary sacramental fast-day. In all the Presbyterian churches there were services, either at the usual hours in the forenoon and afternoon, or in the evening. Some had forenoon and afternoon service; some forenoon and evening; while others, again, had one service during the day, and a meeting of a more general character in the evening. At some of the leading churches,—such as Free St. George's, Free St. John's, and Broughton United Presbyterian,—the attendance was large; but in a number of the churches, owing perhaps chiefly to the severity of the weather, the attendance was not so great as it would otherwise have been. The evening meetings were best attended, as almost all places of business were closed in the afternoon. It would be a tedious thing to report the various addresses and sermons delivered on the occasion. Their general burden was necessarily the same. The leading doctrines of Protestantism, as distinguished from Popery, were pointed out, and their Scripturalness and reasonableness demonstrated. The great blessings which flowed from the Reformation were enlarged upon. In nearly all the churches the duty was urged of carrying out more firmly than we have hitherto done the great principles of Reformation.—*Edinburgh Witness*. The *Times* says of this event—"The celebration, though a Presbyterian rather than a national one, received the sanction of the magistrates of Edinburgh, who recommended the suspension of business, but in Glasgow and various other towns the magistrates declined to issue any such recommendation. In Edinburgh, notwithstanding magisterial patronage, the attendance at the churches was extremely small, this being partly owing to the fact that the law courts, banks, and public offices were all open as usual, and at least half the shops and workshops."

**LONDON ASSOCIATION OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.**—A very numerous attended meeting of ministers and deacons of London Independent Churches was held on Tuesday evening, at the Congregational Library, to consider the details of the plan upon which to work the association, the formation of which had been resolved upon at the meeting held three weeks since. Ed. Swaine, Esq., presided, and the company perhaps numbered altogether some two hundred persons. The discussion was desultory and lengthened. The following rules were amongst those agreed upon, and will serve to show the form which the proposed association will probably take:—

II. That the constituency of the Union shall consist of the pastors, deacons, and churches of the Congregational order, in and around London, making an annual or biennial collection in aid of the funds;—of accredited ministers without a pastoral charge, and members of churches and others, contributing not less than ten shillings annually, or ten guineas at one payment.

III. That the great objects of the Union shall be the evangelisation of London, the promotion of fraternal fellowship among the associated churches, the calling forth of their separate and united efforts for the diffusion of Christian truth, and the establishment of public worship in connexion with Congregational principles among the neglected portions of the population.

IV. That the means to be adopted for the furtherance of these objects as a London Home Mission, be—

1. The origination or extension of domestic visitation, and meetings for Scripture reading and prayer.

2. The establishment of preaching-stations and Sunday-schools.

3. The encouragement of preaching in the open air and elsewhere by ministerial and lay agency.

4. The formation of churches only where there is a probability of their becoming self-supporting.

5. Grants of pecuniary aid, with a view to originate or extend the aggressive efforts of churches which are zealously engaged in diffusing the Gospel in their own localities.

V. The funds of the association shall be raised by congregational collections, legacies, and annual subscriptions or donations from church members and others.

VI. That a meeting of ministers, deacons, delegates, and subscribers be held annually, to receive a report of the year's proceedings, and to elect a committee composed of an equal number of ministers and lay members of the church, a treasurer, and one or more



secretaries, by whom the affairs of the association shall be conducted.

VII. That meetings of ministers, deacons, and delegates, be held once a quarter for prayer and conference, each church being entitled to send two delegates, with an additional delegate for every fifty members above the first hundred; and that all agents employed by the association be eligible to attend these meetings.

The rules, thus settled, will be transmitted to the Congregational churches, who will, of course, discuss the scheme at their own members' meetings, consider whether they will join the proposed association or not, and, if they decide to do so, will elect delegates, to whom, with the ministers and deacons, the working of the society will then be committed.

**SPECIAL SERVICES AT THE NORWICH THEATRE.**—Following the steps taken in various parts of the metropolis and other places, the theatre in this city has been engaged for a series of special Sunday afternoon services, the expenses being defrayed by a subscription which has been entered into by members of various denominations. The first service was fixed for three o'clock on Sunday last, and before that hour the building was packed from one end to the other, while many were unable to gain admission. Though when the first hymn in the Wesleyan collection was given out a number of the audience produced their hymn-books, the great majority of the assembly consisted of the class whose presence was most anxiously desired—those who do not habitually attend any place of worship. We regret to say that the boys by whom the gallery was filled evinced the same disorderly conduct to which they are accustomed at the week-day performances, and had several times to be appealed to to desist from their interruption of the service. With this exception, however, the behaviour of the crowd was perfectly unexceptionable; when requested to take off their hats they promptly complied, and listened with the utmost attention to the address delivered by the Rev. T. B. Stephenson, Wesleyan minister.—*Norfolk News*.

**ECCLÉSIASTICAL GRANTS IN NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—The Town Council of this borough has certainly been travelling at express speed in outraging religious equality and in violation of the Municipal Reform Act, having on the 4th July voted 50*l.* towards the erection of a steeple of St. Peter's Church; 1st August, voted 250*l.* to repair the belfry and steeple of St. Nicholas Church; 5th December, voted 100*l.* towards the endowment of a new church in the Shield-field. Those ecclesiastical payments to the Church as by law established, were objected to by the local Religious Freedom Society at a meeting of the council on the 19th inst., when Mr. Councillor Harford presented the following memorial:—

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in Council assembled,  
The Memorial of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society.

Respectfully Sheweth,—That the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society is chiefly composed of Burgesses of Newcastle.

That the Municipal Reform Act, under which your worshipful Council hold your seats, is based upon the principles of civil and religious liberty, and that the burgesses of Newcastle, in the exercise of those rights which the Municipal Act has secured to them, have elected to the Council men of various churches—Protestant and Catholic, Established and Nonconforming, who, your memorialists gratefully acknowledge, have in general "well and quietly governed" the borough.

That your memorialists, however, have reason to complain of your worshipful Council in the grant of 100*l.* at your meeting on the 5th instant, towards the endowment of a new church at Shieldfield; and also as regards other sectarian grants of 50*l.* on 4th July, and 250*l.* on 1st August, which acts were further aggravated by a suspension of the Standing Orders, in two of the cases; and, in regard to that of 1st August, the Finance Committee, in their report, state, "without admitting any legal liability" that they recommended the same; yet, notwithstanding this important reservation of non-liability, the grant was made.

That your memorialists are of opinion these grants virtually impose a Church-rate upon the burgesses, and commit alike the Council and their constituents to an admission of the principle of a compulsory Church Establishment, and respectfully submit, violate the express injunction and prevailing spirit of the Municipal Reform Act, which, after making provision for the ordinary exigencies of the borough, explicitly enacts that, "in case the Borough Fund shall be more than sufficient for the purpose aforesaid, the surplus thereof shall be applied, under the direction of the Council, for the public benefit of the inhabitants and improvement of the borough."

That, even if precedents exist, it is unjust to the bodies which do not ask and cannot accept such grants, and your memorialists pray that the practice may be discontinued and the Borough Fund confined to the public benefit of the inhabitants, irrespective of their several religious creeds, which ought neither to make them objects of preference nor disfavour with their municipal representatives.—signed on behalf of the Society,  
JAS. PRINGLE, Chairman.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 18th December, 1860.

He moved that the memorial be inserted on the minutes. Mr. Jonathan Angus seconded the motion. After some discussion, the report was simply received. The Sheriff presented a petition from the Trustees of a Free Methodist Chapel in the Shield-field, praying to be relieved from the expense of paving in front of the old chapel. Mr. Harford: I object to that on the same principle. It is but due to Mr. Harford and others they objected to the grants of the 4th July and 5th December, at the time they were proposed in the Council. Nonconformist burgesses, the only effectual cure for those evils, is fidelity to yourselves and your principles at the polling booth,—at your Municipal elections!

## Religious Intelligence.

**SALFORD.**—The Rev. David Horne, B.A., of Sunderland, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Church assembling at Richmond Chapel, Broughton-road, Salford, and intends entering upon its duties on the first Sabbath in February.

**MANCHESTER.**—By the energy and perseverance of the devoted pastor of Tipping-street Chapel, Manchester, the Rev. S. Lewin, combined with the co-operation and liberality of the people, this place of worship has been converted from a dark, contracted, and unsightly structure, into a light, commodious, and comfortable sanctuary. The Rev. Dr. Falding, of Rotherham College, Rev. Joseph Parker, and Rev. P. Thompson, M.A., of Manchester, preached at the re-opening, on December the 9th and 16th. The outlay has been about 600*l.*, of which only a little more than 100*l.* remains unsubscribed.

**APPROACHING RESIGNATION OF DR. RAFFLES.**—The Rev. Dr. Raffles has intimated his intention to resign the pastoral charge of the church and congregation assembling for worship at Great George-street Chapel, in this town. This announcement will excite the deepest regret, not only amongst the religious body with which he is more immediately connected, but amongst all sections of Christians. For some time past, in consequence of failing health, the reverend doctor has been unable to conduct the stated services in his chapel; but it is only within the last three weeks that he has ceased to take his place in the pulpit. The late severe weather has confined him to his room; and as he has passed the age prescribed for man, repose is desirable. Amongst all classes of the people, whether young or old, he has invariably been a great favourite. The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Raffles is not to take effect until February next, when he will have entered upon the fiftieth year of his ministry in connexion with Great George-street Chapel.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

**BYRNBERIAN, PEMBROKESHIRE.**—A special meeting was held, a short time since, in the above place, for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. Evan Lewis a purse of 40*l.* The chair was taken by the Rev. Caleb Morris, who read portions of Scripture on the origin, nature, and development of the Christian Church. The Rev. S. Evans, Hebron, prayed; after which the chairman gave a very powerful address on giving and receiving by and to the ministry, founded on part of Phil. iv. Two of the elder deacons—Mr. Phillips, for the church at Velindre, and Mr. Nicholas, for Brynberian—presented the purse to their respected minister, as an expression of their sincere regard for him after his labours among them for more than seventeen years, and sympathy with him and his wife under their late severe trial. The minister received the gift with deep feeling, and gave a concise view of the cause since he came among them, looking back with gratitude for what God had done for them, and looking forward with hope to the future. The Rev. D. Jones, Penygroes, and the Rev. S. Evans, Hebron, took part in this most interesting service.

**AN EVENING WITH THE NAVVIES AT PECKHAM RYE.**—On Thursday last the Rev. J. Hiles Hitchens, minister of Peckham Rye Congregational Church, with the assistance of his people and the inhabitants of the immediate locality, provided a treat of tea and cake to about 250 navvies, at present employed in constructing the high level main sewer. Mr. John De Fraine delivered an address admirably adapted to the condition of the men, and which was evidently much appreciated by them. Tracts and books having been distributed, and received with great eagerness, dioramic views of a scriptural and subsequently of an entertaining character, were exhibited by W. Townley, Esq., accompanied with explanations and practical remarks by the minister. The men thoroughly enjoyed themselves, of which they gave full proof by their repeated cheering. At the close the minister announced that this was the first of a series of weekly gatherings of an entertaining and beneficial character, intended to be held whilst the navvies were in the neighbourhood. Mr. Bailey Brown kindly lent his barn for the occasion, which was lighted up with gas, and decorated with evergreens and mottoes, presenting an interesting appearance.

**DERBY.**—NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The first in the series of services at the opening of the New Congregational Chapel, Derby, took place on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The congregation was large and respectable, many persons being present from distant parts of the county. The Rev. H. Tarrant commenced the service with a brief invocation. The Rev. W. Jones (Baptist), read the Scriptures, and the Rev. H. Ollard, F.S.A., presented the dedication prayer. The Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., of Halifax, preached with great power from Revelation xiv. 3. At two o'clock dinner was served up in the schoolroom, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. E. Mellor and H. Ollard. Tea was provided at five o'clock, and the spacious schoolroom was completely filled with visitors. The Rev. H. Allon, of London, preached a most earnest and telling discourse at seven o'clock in the evening, when the church was well filled, many standing in the galleries. His subject was, "The three crosses," Luke xxiii. 39—43. The collections amounted to the handsome sum of 200*l.*—viz., morning, 142*l.* 5*s.*; evening, 57*l.* 15*s.* The Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Ashton-under-Lyne, preached on the following Sunday. The chapel and schools together form a parallelogram of 138 feet by sixty-three feet; the entrance front of the former being on the north side and facing Victoria-street. A tower sixty-nine feet high occupies the north-west angle formed by these

two streets, and is surmounted by a slated spire sixty feet high, terminating with a metal cross and vane. The dimensions of the building are as follows:—Chapel, 75ft. by 50ft., exclusive of organ recess, corridors, and transepts; schoolroom, 60ft. by 30ft.; seven class-rooms, averaging 12ft. by 11ft.; and a library, 60ft. by 18ft. The style is the pointed Gothic of the 14th century, and the materials Derbyshire stone, except in the moulded dressings, which are of Bath or Ancaster.

**LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.**—The yearly meeting of subscribers was held on Thursday morning, December 20th, in the vestry of Grosvenor-street Chapel, Manchester. In the absence, through indisposition, of the venerable Chairman of the committee, the Rev. Dr. Raffles, the chair was taken by the Rev. James Gwyther. From the report it appeared that six students had terminated their course during the year—five of whom had been called to important spheres of labour. One of these, a young minister of considerable promise, Mr. C. Haworth, who had accepted the pastorate of the Independent Church at Market Harborough, had been called to his rest before the toils of his ministry had commenced. The students, it was stated, were largely employed in preaching the Gospel. The number at present in the college is as large as at any previous period, and the number of applicants seeking admission renders it probable that it will considerably increase after January, 1861. The income of the college had met its expenditure, and it was hoped that the increased expenses of the coming year would be met by an increased liberality on the part of the Churches. The adoption of the report was moved by Hugh Mason, Esq., of Ashton, and seconded by Rev. W. Roaf, of Wigan. Other resolutions were moved and seconded by the Revs. P. Thompson, A.M., A. Thompson, A.M., J. G. Rogers, B.A., G. B. Bubier, S. Clarkson, D. E. Ford, A. Clark, Professor A. Newth, E. Howard, Esq., J. Pope, Esq., E. Lewis, Esq., and Professor T. D. Hall, M.A. Much thankfulness was expressed at the promising state of the institution under the able presidency of its esteemed Principal, H. Rogers, Esq., who unhappily was prevented from being present by indisposition.

## Correspondence.

THE BRITISH STANDARD AND MR. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—When a London newspaper publishes a savage attack upon Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, a man whose character and mission are but imperfectly understood in England, and who, besides, lives three thousand miles away, charging him with having spoken of the Deity in a most profane manner, I think your readers will admit that simple justice demands that those who, from some knowledge of the anti-slavery movement, are able to defend Mr. Garrison, should have the right of reply.

The editor of the *British Standard* has lately revived an old slander against Mr. Garrison to the effect that on one occasion, when in this country, he (Mr. Garrison) in addressing an orthodox assembly in Exeter Hall, said:—"Your God is my Devil." Now I have been at pains to ascertain the real facts of the case from persons who were present and heard Mr. Garrison speak at the meeting referred to, and they unite in expressing their solemn conviction that he never used these words in the sense gratuitously affixed to them by the *Standard*. To say that they were intended to convey a contempt for religion and for God is a gross misrepresentation. A gentleman of high standing in society, whose word is unimpeachable, and who occupied a seat near Mr. Garrison when he was speaking, assures me that at the time Mr. Garrison was denouncing the gross hypocrisy of too many of the members of the American Churches in buying, selling, flogging, and in some instances, murdering their fellow-men, and he then went on to say that although the perpetrators of such atrocious crimes might claim to be the servants of God, he had no hesitation in saying that such dark deeds were from the devil. Thus your readers will see that Mr. Garrison's opinions are in accordance with those of Knibb, who, in the great struggle for West Indian Emancipation declared that "It is inconsistent for any man professing the Christian religion to be either a slave-owner or in any way identified with slavery. Slavery is inconsistent with the Gospel terms of church-fellowship. That man who participates in it is not a fit subject for church fellowship." Are we then to say that Knibb was an "infidel"? It is not unlikely that the editor of the *British Standard* may not have forgotten a Mr. Frederick Douglass who was in England for the first time some fourteen years ago; and if we jog his memory a little he will doubtless be able to remember that at one meeting held in honour of Mr. Douglass the Rev. John Campbell, D.D., boldly affirmed that "No slaveholder shall ever cross my door. No pro-slavery divine shall ever pollute my pulpit." We know that in the interval Dr. Campbell has cultivated the friendship of Dr. Pomroy, and other "pro-slavery divines," but still it is scarcely likely that he would admit that he was less orthodox when he made this (Garrisonian) declaration than he is now. It is very easy to call a man bad names when you cannot answer his arguments; and thus the supporters of slavery—amongst whom we must, alas! class the vast majority of the ministers of all denominations in the United States—have tried to brand Mr. Garrison as an "infidel." That in his private life he furnishes a noble exemplification of the Christian virtues they cannot deny, but because he courageously rebukes the Conferences, Synods, and Assemblies, the Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, and Tract Societies of America, for their culpable silence regarding "the sum of all villainies," they get up this cry of "infidel," thus emulating the example of those self-righteous scribes and Pharisees who denounced the heterodoxy of the followers of Jesus of Nazareth eighteen hundred years ago. The difficulties with which Mr. Garrison has to contend may be better understood if we see how the ministers of Boston, where he resides, are affected on the



slavery question. The Rev. Nehemiah Adams is a notorious apologist for "the domestic institution," and the author of the "South-side View of Slavery," in which he suggests the re-opening of the African Slave-trade as a means of Christianising the negro by bringing him within reach of the Gospel. The Rev. Dr. Blagden adduces the Bible in support of slavery. The Rev. Dr. Kirk defends the infamous Fugitive Slave Law. The Rev. Baron Stow—recently censured by the London Board of Baptist Ministers—is pastor of a church, in the pews of which there is a clause which provides that the pews shall be held by "none but respectable white persons." The Rev. Andrew L. Stone presides over a church in which a black man bought and paid for a pew, but was not allowed to take possession of it on account of his colour. The Rev. Dr. Eddy is the author of some pro-slavery letters to the *London Freeman*, which have gained him an unpleasant notoriety in this country. These instances are sufficient to show how much reform is needed even in the most anti-slavery parts of the Northern States. Is it any wonder, then, that Mr. Garrison should be called an "infidel" when men like these claim to be orthodox?

The real friends of the slave do not fail to recognise the nobility of spirit that has marked Mr. Garrison's whole life. The Rev. Dr. Cheever, whose high position in the anti-slavery movement renders his testimony unanswerable, spoke out most strongly in his defence at a recent meeting in Edinburgh. The *Caledonian Mercury* says that "Dr. Cheever paid a very noble tribute to Mr. Garrison, with whom he had held many long and earnest conversations. He (Dr. Cheever) could testify to his being anything but an infidel; on the contrary, to his being a man who lived in the fear of God and the love of Christ as his Saviour—who led a pure and blameless life, and was an earnest and fearless friend of the slave. Dr. Cheever mentioned his having attended the last anniversary meetings of the New England Abolitionists, where he had heard no sentiments but such as any Christian might have listened to with interest." In a sermon preached lately the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says:—"It cannot be denied that there has risen up no more stalwart or heroic man in any age to labour for freedom, to declare slavery to be iniquitous, and from the first to speak untempered words, but words that were untempered only because in the might of wickedness and in the strength of his feeling there was no time for measuring. The ages are more just than the years in which these things take place, and by-and-bye, when you and I are gone down below the horizon, and men see none of us, they will behold standing high as a star William Lloyd Garrison. Not on account of the infelicities of his disposition, but on account of this element of his life—Christian opposition to slavery. Many and many a man, if remembered at all, will be remembered because he threw dirt at him."

I think that with these facts before them your readers will be of opinion that it would be more in the province of an English newspaper, especially when boasting the pretentious title of the *British Standard*, to endeavour to assist the labours of the American abolitionists rather than to condescend to be the mouth-piece of the pro-slavery party.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH A. HORNER.  
London, Dec. 13, 1860.

#### AN IMPOSTOR.—CAUTION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.  
SIR,—Permit me to mention that the person described by Mr. Smith, in your issue for the 12th inst., called upon me in August last. He came rather late on Sunday evening, professing to need advice. With feigned trepidation and sorrow he stated that he had resided at York, as a surgeon; knew Rev. J. Parsons and others there, but had unwisely got into debt, and foolishly absconded from his creditors, who had obtained a writ against him. He also mentioned the name of Dr. Winslow, and evidently knew something of that gentleman's character, position, and family. I, of course, advised him to surrender, which he pretended he was anxious to do, and as he had friends at Haverfordwest, all he wanted was a passage to South Wales. For this purpose I obtained and handed him 10s., on receipt of which, at my request, he gave an acknowledgment signed, "A. P. Leslie." This paper I still hold, and if any of your readers give him into custody, I shall be glad to forward it as evidence of his vagabondism in Ireland. About two years ago Dr. Zannuzzi also procured aid from me and others here under false pretences. Not long since I saw in your paper a similar charge against him by some English correspondent. With so many deserving persons in need of help, it is more desirable to expose impostors.

Yours truly,  
J. WILSHIRE.  
Waterford, December 21st, 1860.

#### THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.  
SIR,—What Church? Other foundation can no man lay than that already laid by her Divine Head. Where two or three are met together in my name, there am I. Here is the Divine warrant and only basis of a true Church, and, as Christians, we could, if permitted, sit down here with Abraham and Ishmael, with Isaac and Esau, and Jacob with his twelve sons, or be content to stand and wait upon such an eclectic gathering of the visible Church of the Living God.

This, the only creed of the Divine Spirit, is somewhat longer or shorter than the Thirty-nine Articles, and broader or narrower than our own "standards," and either more or less than the creed of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; and in the spirit of that love which Mr. Nicholson commends to our notice we could see without regret the golden links of the first, the rude shafts of the second, and the impalpable fumes of the third, dropped into "a wandering grave." Yet God, in the infinitude of his compassion to his erring people and the world without, is sending in this leap-year of the Church his blessed rain and sunshine upon the evil and the good, upon the just and the unjust. Evil or unjust? aught in ignorance or perversion that is in antagonism to the personality of our nature or the free progression of the truth.

Our application and our argument is that with the millennial cycle of a thousand years—a day for a year—before the Church, He, as in all things else, is giving

that scope to humanity for the exercise of its judgment in the collision of thought and action for the evolution of that only which is eternally good and true in the government and obedience of the Church.

I hazard nothing in saying we fear the word of our Roman Catholic brethren is misunderstood or even overruled; my faith is that the idea of infallibility is both a national and a right aspiration, and that the Pope or the assembly errs and sins in assuming, and the people in ascribing infallibility to either while they only possess an infallible rule of action in the Word of God with the perpetual promise of the Divine Interpreter. Phil. iii. 15, 16.

In such a light the observation or experience of the value of that great prerogative "of our manhood," the power of appeal, appears unfortunate in some cases; but its intrinsic value is not affected thereby. "Ye are our Gods," is the shout of the people; and who can imagine the grief of the Philistines when their god Dagon was found at his length across the threshold with head and hands cut off. On the removal of the ark we doubt not he was restored to his place with a new head and fresh hands to their great delight. Yes, such a stroke is one of the greatest calamities that can happen to any people, where not replaced; if not, it has been left to our own day to live below the level of the Philistines—to be indifferent whether we have a God or no.

We well know infallibility is a fiction here, and yet, God be thanked, it has all the force and power of a truth; it is in action in the family, in society (the State), and in the Church, and let me say in all sincerity, not wrathfully, but regretfully, Congregationalism does not develop this idea—that wholesome reverence for authority in the education of the human soul—in young or old; it passes our comprehension how an Independent Church can flush this feeling, this sense of reverence and humility, through its membership, which, free to sit on each other without appeal, to me it is the climax of democracy. True;

God's in his heaven—  
All's right with the world.

Only we are not yet there.

In thus writing I am thinking what Church will suit me best as a man and unit of society, and in that double light I quoted, in my last, the great thought of the poet, let me say without offence. I hope Mr. Nicholson will accept this free reply to his concise note, and that we shall yet live to see eye to eye.

We would gladly have a tilt with your double-plated valor, but feel ashamed to take up so much space: he will find the Cardross case has many phases: like the cherub symbol, which looked every way to keep the way of the tree of life, it lieth four square. Elsewhere we have expressed our own notions upon the capital blunder of the State touching it, but "Anglo-Scot" will not deny that a dutiful son of the Church would never have carried his case thither had he been better taught. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is here verified, and the mother is more to blame than the son. It is the natural issue of her own dubiety upon the duty of the State to indorse her opinion of right and wrong, and behold the end of it!

We own "Anglo-Scot's" correction, and thank him for it, only it does not reach the radical point of our statement, that our Church is not in London merely for the Scotch element of its membership alone.

Scotchmen do not buy razors till their beard be grown, nor hooks till harvest, nor squander the intellect they can call their own by building colleges till they have students to fill them, but all in God's good time.

Your obliged and obedient servant,  
JOHN HUME.

Morrison-street, Edinburgh, Dec. 15, 1860.

P.S.—In preparing such publications I understand it is customary to apply for information at head-quarters for details. It is not in any spirit of inquisition that I ask if this was done in this case, and if the society styled itself Scotch?

Dec. 17.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### FRANCE.

It is more than ever believed that negotiations, pressing Austria to give up Venetia, receiving a pecuniary indemnity, are actively going on. The author of the pamphlet entitled the "Emperor Francis Joseph and Europe," is said to be M. Pereire, the famous financier, and the Emperor is said to have revised the proofs. A well-informed writer says:—

M. Pereire waited on his Majesty, and offered to read the sheets to him, but the Emperor said he should understand the matter better if he read it himself, and begged that the proofs might be left with him. I am assured, on authority which I cannot doubt, that in one passage the Emperor made a correction with his own hand. This passage is the following one, which speaks of the cession of Venetia, as the object to be desired, and a congress the means of arriving at it—

To revive the great idea of a holy alliance (says the writer), and the reconstitution of it for the sake of populations and kings on bases in conformity with the wants of the epoch, and to cause the present frontiers of France and of all the states of Europe to become in the eyes of all and for ever sacred—such is the universal wish of nations and of Governments; such the grand enterprise of the century.

M. Pereire had written *les frontières de France*, but the Emperor, wishing more emphatically to declare his renunciation of all projects of further annexations and extensions, interlined the word "*actuelles*." This anecdote is much commented upon in political circles, and is considered as strong additional evidence of the fact, for which there has long been much converging testimony—that the Emperor, whatever ambitious views he may have entertained formerly, does now really desire peace and good fellowship with all his neighbours.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contained a decree remitting all condemnations which have been pronounced for offences and for infractions of the law in connexion with the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced.

The trial of the *Union* newspaper was to have come on on Wednesday. The Imperial Procurator

declared that legal proceedings were discontinued on account of the amnesty granted by the Emperor.

The following is from the correspondent of the *Daily News*. "Yesterday evening, Lord Cowley and M. de Metternich met at M. Thouvenel's, and those three personages afterwards went to see the Emperor at the Tuileries."

##### ITALY.

###### THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

A despatch from Gaeta, dated Dec. 18, says:—"An enormous quantity of shell and shot were thrown into Gaeta yesterday by the Sardinians. Some of them fell into the garden of the palace where the King and Queen were dining with the Spanish ambassador. The bombardment has since slackened, and the damage caused in the town is not considerable. The King has received a letter from the Emperor Napoleon. In this letter the Emperor expresses his sympathy for the King, but tells him that he has carried on the siege long enough for his honour. The King, in his reply, thanked the Emperor, but added that he considered it his duty to persist in the defence."

It is rumoured that a correspondence has been discovered between a member of the clergy and Gaeta.

A despatch from Naples of December 21 is as follows:—

It is stated upon reliable authority that the French fleet is about to quit its station at Gaeta. Great demoralisation prevails among the besieged army. The batteries planted on the heights of Tortola reply to the fire of the city. Naples is tranquil, and the state of things in the provinces is satisfactory. A reactionary conspiracy, organised at Rome, has been discovered.

The city of Naples will give a grand ball to the army. A great rise in the Neapolitan and Sardinian funds has taken place here.

Francis II. cannot be brought to terms, but is resolved to fight to the last against destiny. He has put forth a fresh proclamation to the Neapolitans, promising them great things after the Bourbon fashion, and though really despairing of present success, avowing hopes of future restoration to the throne he has wilfully forfeited. He has further despatched an Envoy to Paris with another appeal to the Emperor Napoleon.

##### GARIBALDI AT HOME.

The following are some extracts from letters received at Naples:—

Caprera, Dec. 2.

At break of day all are astir, and every one preparing himself for his own occupations, so that on the little square facing the house you see on one side Colonel D— sharpening a knife, on the other F— mending a spade; Menotti, his son, trying a musket; B—, who with a needle mends nets; G— selecting the seeds; and, inside the house, the daughter's good governess preparing some coffee for these working people.

Then each goes about his business—one to the direction of the plough, another to the plantation of the vine, which is to be tried; some devoting themselves to fishing, others to the chase, and the General to survey all, to direct all, selecting the best agricultural systems that his mind suggests to him.

Towards mid-day a slight and sober collation, where, seated around an old walnut-table, "belonging to drawing or entrance-room," they narrate to each other their campestrial feats, interspersed by relations of war episodes, of military adventures, and a hundred other things, which render that familiar intercourse so exquisitely agreeable.

Then the daughter, à l'improvvisu, makes the house resound with the accents of an excellent piano (sole luxurious article of furniture he possesses at Caprera), and begins the allegro, "*Dagliela avanti un passo*," followed by that here prohibited, "*Va fuori d'Italia*"—hymns which recall so much grief and so many national joys. After breakfast each resumes his occupation again to meet at the frugal evening dinner, where certainly no one envies the regal repast shared in gilded saloons. At night, after a short walk, the Dictator retires to his own little room, and there, alone with his thoughts, meditates on the future destiny of that Italy, which, I may say, he never names without a tremor of love.

C. M—.

Caprera, Dec. 3.

In my preceding letters I did not tell you that the Government sent to Maddalena, for the Dictator's disposal, the national steamer Washington—the same that so greatly assisted at the disembarkation on *terra firma*. Garibaldi, however gratified at such *empressment*, would not allow that the State should suffer an expenditure which he thought unnecessary, and nobly refused the offer.

Last week he, with various friends, went to the Sardinian coast to hunt. Hardly was Garibaldi's arrival known than a thousand fires shone on the surrounding hill summits, and multitudes of mountaineers hastened from every part. Amongst these villagers he spent a happy day.

This morning I have gone all over Caprera, and I went in the demesnes of the joint proprietor of the island, an English lady, who, perhaps misanthropically inclined, or given to contemplation, has these many years come to bury herself in the solitude of a cabin, which she has had built in the southern part of the island. The two tenures of the General and the lady are separated by a wall a few feet high, and here and there intercepted by oval-shaped gates. The declivity of the hill, where some weak shrubs grow, is covered by erratic masses of granite imbedded in a thousand fanciful ways by the corroding action of the maritime waters which in remote times against them beat.

The steamer, the *Dora*, which was supposed to be lost with the Garibaldian volunteers, whom it was conveying to Leghorn and Genoa, has really, we now learn, happily reached its destination.



By an official statement in the *Opinione* we learn that Farini is ill at Naples, and that his son-in-law and private secretary, Cavaliere Riccardi, is prostrate with a mortal complaint. The young bride of this amiable and accomplished youth, Ada Farini, embarked at Genoa, together with her mother, on Wednesday evening last. She could only have reached Naples in time to receive his parting breath.

Twelve thousand choice Sardinian troops are expected soon to land in Sicily, where Montezemolo contemplates a general disarmament of the population.

Count Papoli, Royal Commissioner in Umbria, continues to display the greatest activity in encouraging and introducing reforms. Immediately after his decree suppressing convents, he had published another, dated the 13th, in which, adverting to the immense prevalence of vagrancy and mendicancy, especially in the case of children, he orders houses of refuge for mendicants to be opened, and also assigns 100,000*l.* (to be taken from the tax of two per cent. levied upon all ecclesiastical property) for the encouragement of infant schools, the relief of workmen's families, and providing work for those who are in want of it.

#### THE ROMAN STATES.

The Pope delivered an allocution in the consistory held on the 17th inst. His Holiness spoke of the persecutions of the Christians in Syria and China. He condemned the pamphlet of M. Cayla, entitled "La Pape et l'Empereur," and announced that the Grand Duke of Baden had violated the Pontifical Concordat. The Roman patriots have posted up on the walls of Rome bills, bearing the arms of King Victor Emmanuel, and the words, "We desire annexation to Sardinia."

The *Patrie* asserts that the Pope, guided by a conciliatory spirit, consents to a revision of the Austrian Concordat.

#### THE VENETIAN QUESTION.

The correspondent of the *Débats* at Turin says:—"General Benedek has informed his troops that they must be prepared for war in the spring, and that it is at Mantua he means to crush Garibaldi and his adherents. The *Turin Gazette*, a very moderate journal, likewise says that the Venetian question must be settled, and no ministry could stand for a single day which gave up Venice—which is quite true. Therefore, if diplomacy wishes to avoid a conflict, it must make the best use of the months of January and February."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

From Paris we learn that Lord Bloomfield will bring forward the question of the cession of Venetia as soon as he arrives here; but it is somewhat difficult to believe that the news is correct, as the most distant allusion to the subject never fails to put Austrian statesmen into a towering passion. A few months after the war broke out in the Crimea I positively informed you that the Emperor of Austria would not draw his sword in favour of Russia, and I now express my conviction that he will not consent to sell the province of Venetia. Some professional politicians believe that a good "slice" of the territory of the Porte would be accepted by Austria as an indemnification for Venetia; but I am not of the same opinion, as I know that the Imperial Government does not wish to increase the number of its Slavonic and Rouman subjects.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, on the question of Austria and Venetia. M. Grandguillot states that solutions of that question are everywhere sought after, because it is instinctively felt that a decisive crisis is approaching. All Europe seems to have apprehensions for the coming spring. He is convinced that the wisdom of the Government of the Emperor will know how to prevent a struggle henceforth without any object. The situation of Austria in Venetia is deplorable. Everything is possible in Venetia except that which now exists. M. Grandguillot expresses his conviction that Austria, who knows how provinces are gained, will also remember how they are lost. He believes that Baron von Schmerling sees things in a different light from General Benedek, and that the Baron has already weighed the chances of a new struggle.

The *Constitutionnel* contains a second article, signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, on the subject of Austria and Venetia. M. Grandguillot says:—"France will never suffer the return to an offensive policy by Austria in Lombardy." M. Grandguillot explains that another Power, from divers motives, is equally contrary to Austrian domination in Italy.

The *Verona Journal* reprints the whole of M. Pereire's pamphlet and adds a commentary of exceeding violence. If these journals express the real sentiments of the Vienna Cabinet, there is nothing to be hoped from negotiations, and it is easy to understand why Francis II. prolongs his resistance.

#### AUSTRIA.

##### THE GRAN CONFERENCE.

The Gran Conference of the recently elected representatives of all the Hungarian Comitatus closed on the 18th. Count Barcozy censured the electoral law of 1848, and spoke against the privileges of the nobility as established by that law. He also advocated equal rights for everybody. Finally, it was unanimously resolved to request the Emperor to constitute the Hungarian Diet on the basis of the electoral law of 1848. The Cardinal Primate, in his closing speech, expressed the hope of an early convocation of the Diet, and exhorted the nation to union

and confidence. In the after part of the day the notables—there were about 100 of them—dined in the archiepiscopal palace with his Eminence, and in the evening the majority of them left Gran and returned to their several homes. During the dinner the health of the non-Hungarian members of the Reichsrath was proposed, and the toast was received with a perfect storm of "Ejens!"

#### CHEVALIER SCHMERLING'S MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a circular addressed by Baron von Schmerling to the governors of the provinces, explaining the leading principles of his policy. The Baron says:—

It is the mission of the Ministers of State to carry out fully and effectively the resolutions and intentions of the Emperor, as expressed in the Imperial manifesto of the 20th October.

As regards freedom of religious worship it is the will of the Emperor that political and civil rights shall in that respect also be preserved against any encroachment, and that the mutual relations of the different confessions shall be established upon an equitable footing and upon the real love for one's neighbour. Public instruction will be promoted by every possible means. The free development of the nationalities is accorded. With respect to the public press, every preventive interference is removed. The development of agriculture, commerce, and industry, will be pursued with redoubled energy on the path hitherto followed. The Communes will enjoy an independent existence. The administration of justice is to be separated from the Governmental administration. Publicity and the oral form of proceeding are to be introduced into the civil and penal courts of law. As regards the provincial statutes, the Ministry of State has been authorised to introduce into the fundamental laws the principal of representation of the different interests by means of direct elections, and the extension of electoral rights and eligibility, the right of initiative, and the publicity of debates. On the Council of the Empire, to whose province belongs the general legislation, while the provincial diets are only competent to legislate on provincial questions, is therefore conferred the right of originating projects of law and publicity of debates. The Council of the Empire will be composed of members unconditionally elected by the Provincial Diets, and will be aided by additional members. The Provincial Governments of the minor crown lands, recently suppressed, are to be re-established. In conclusion, Baron Schmerling exhorts the public functionaries to a conscientious discharge of their duties, to the furtherance of the interests of the inhabitants of their province, to a strict observance of the laws, and to candour in their official reports on the condition of the country.

A letter from Pesth says:—"In the metropolitan county of Pesth an address was voted to the chancery, declaring that the county cannot acknowledge or submit to any judges who were not elected by the county. In Borsod, under the chairmanship of the Chancellor's own brother, the elections have already taken place, and against the directions and standing orders of the minister. Tax receivers, too, were elected, and a public prosecutor. No taxes have been paid anywhere since the 1st of November; and unless the Diet is soon called together, it will be rather difficult to collect them."

The troops in Hungary have been of late stationed in every part of the country in small detachments, so as to be able to form flying columns in all directions.

A despatch from Pesth, dated Dec. 24, says: The appointments of the members of the Governorship Council from Hungary have arrived here from Vienna. Count Ladislaus Karolyi is appointed Vice-President of the Council. Count Councillor Szalay has been appointed Director of Chancery. The councillors are to enter upon their duties on the 2nd January next, when the present offices of the governorship will be abolished. The circular of Baron von Schmerling has created a great sensation.

#### GERMANY.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes an ordinance of the Prince Regent, appointing M. de Bernuth, President of the Court of Appeal at Posen, Minister of Justice, in the room of M. Simons. "My hopes," says a letter from Berlin, "are based on the nomination of this gentleman, who possesses great capacity. He will have to re-establish confidence in the legal order, which has been somewhat shaken by the revelations made in the last prosecution of the police."

The legal proceedings that have grown out of the charge of assault made against Captain Macdonald by one of the railway officials at Bonn terminated on the 18th inst. The case gave rise to three different and separate trials. At the first hearing of the charge of assault, M. Müller, the Procurator, made use of violent and insulting language, asserting that English travellers were generally notorious for rudeness and "blackguardism." This calumny was resented by the English residents at Bonn, eight of whom signed and published a protest against it. In consequence of this protest the judicial authorities ordered an inquiry into the proceedings of the trial, resulting in a reprimand to M. Müller for the use of language unbecoming his office. M. Müller, however, at the same time commenced a kind of cross action, or prosecution of those who signed the protest, for libel on an official of the Government. It is this prosecution that has just closed; and, though the language against which the protest was made has been condemned by M. Müller's judicial superiors, thus admitting it was unjustifiable, the protest itself is decided to be libellous. It was signed by eight persons, and the prosecution demands a sentence of two weeks' imprisonment against one of the defendants, and a fine of twenty-five thalers on two others; the rest are acquitted. It is believed that

this sentence will not be fully awarded, as the decision is quite inconsistent with the previous official condemnation of M. Müller's conduct as public prosecutor. A witness, who was not called on the first trial, appeared in this last stage of the proceedings, whose testimony completely exonerated Captain Macdonald. Throughout the trial of the charge of libel the judges and different law officers behaved with the utmost kindness and forbearance. The final decision of the Court will be given on the 24th inst.

A telegram from Dresden announces that Count Ladislaus Teleki had been arrested in that city by the Saxon police, and was delivered up by them to the Austrian authorities. Count Teleki was the Minister Plenipotentiary from the Hungarian Government to the French Republic in 1849. He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him here; and in Hungary he enjoyed the same popularity among the educated classes which M. Kossuth found among the masses of the people. This does but aggravate the act which the Saxon Government has committed, and the baseness of the part it has played as the police agent of Austria.

The King of Saxony has been attacked with the measles.

The *Munich Gazette* announces officially the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Bavaria and Turin. In announcing this rupture the Bavarian journal also explains its causes. It alleges, in the first instance, that the policy "of which the Sardinian Government has made itself the willing instrument" has infringed the rights of three Italian princes "closely connected with the Royal family by the bonds of relationship and friendship."

The following is a telegram from Bonn, dated Dec. 24:—Judgment has been pronounced in the affair of Mr. Macdonald. The defendants Baddeley, Rapp, Washington, Rochfort, Thurston, and Oldfield were acquitted. Perry, Anderson, Cumberland, and Drummond, were found guilty, with extenuating circumstances, of having committed an offence against the State-Procurator Müller, while in the performance of his official duties. The extenuating circumstances were declared to apply in a less degree in the case of Perry, who was fined 100 thalers or five weeks' imprisonment in default. The other three were fined twenty-five thalers each, or nine days' imprisonment in default.

#### BELGIUM.

At a late sitting of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question on the subject of passports, declared that the Belgian Government had been for some time past in communication with foreign Powers, for the purpose of effecting a general and reciprocal suppression of the passport system.

#### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Letters from Bucharest speak, as of a fact universally spoken of, of the existence of a tacit understanding between Prince Couza and the Court of Turin, in pursuance of which the Principalities will make a diversion against Austria while Piedmont attacks Venetia, and that in return Piedmont will subsequently second Prince Couza in his annexationist designs upon the Rouman subjects of Austria.

In consequence of the great political agitation and the formations of depôts of arms in the Danubian Principalities the Russian Government has pushed forward 12,000 men to the Pruth, but it is not likely that they will be sent across that river, as the severe lesson received a few years ago cannot already be forgotten.

#### TURKEY.

The Sardinian ships which were stopped at Sulina have been released, and will take their cargoes of munitions back to Genoa. Two had succeeded in landing arms, cannon, and ammunition in Wallachia. The Sultan has commenced retrenchments in the expenses of the Palace. News from Podgoritz states that a conflict had taken place between the Turks and the Montenegrins. The officials of the New Roumelian Commission have been nominated. The Principalities are tranquil. The Viceroy of Egypt will shortly proceed to Mecca.

The Constantinopolitan mail of the 15th brings the melancholy, but by no means unexpected news that the Turkish Treasury Bonds—in spite of M. Mires' loan—have been renewed for three years. A new title law is in preparation, as was promised some time ago, and "customs reforms" are contemplated.

#### AMERICA.

##### THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Intelligence from Boston has been received to the 12th inst.

The proceedings in Congress had been very tame, and, notwithstanding the excited state of parties, there was an absence of any very bitter wrangling. Federal affairs had principally occupied the attention of both Houses. In the Senate, on the 10th, Senator Douglas said he trusted they would lay aside all petty grievances, feuds, and jealousies, and look to the country, not to party. Mr. Sumner made a lengthy speech in favour of union. There was nothing particularly striking in the debate. The debate on the Federal question was resumed on the following day, but without anything noticeable occurring. The House of Representatives on the 10th passed a bill authorising the issue of 10,000,000 dollars worth of Treasury notes of a denomination of



not less than 100 dollars. It gives power to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell them at the market rates as the wants of the Government may require, bids being invited by a ten days' notice. A lengthy debate ensued on the application of Mr. Hawkins to be excused serving on the Union Select Committee. The debate was resumed on the following day, when the House refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins. Other members were also refused exemption.

Political matters remained in the most disorganised state. Meetings of the various parties had been held at Washington, but of the result of their deliberations nothing definite was known. General Scott had prepared a plan of adjustment. Mr. Cobb, the Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned his post, and was about to start for Georgia. The President had requested the Secretary of the Navy to fulfil the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to his own, until a successor to Mr. Cobb was appointed. Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, had declined the Secretaryship of the Treasury. It is alleged by the *Tribune* that Mr. Cobb has left "bankruptcy and chaos in his department." Unless Alabama should secede, its representative at Washington had threatened to resign. The Governor of Georgia had issued a lengthy document in favour of secession. The Governor of Louisiana, in his message, urges a calm consideration of the present crisis. He says that the election of Mr. Lincoln shows that the Northern mind is poisoned against the South, and that the fraternal remonstrances of the South are disregarded. He recommends a convention, and says that Louisiana ought not to refuse to meet her sister Slave States in demanding a repeal of obnoxious laws at the North and a guarantee against such legislation in the future. These questions should be met before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and because the honour and self-respect of the State does not comport with her remaining in the Union under a Black Republican President. It is stated in one of the telegrams from Charleston that the officer in charge of Fort Moultrie had been prevented by the authorities from lying in stores for its defence; but this does not agree with a report from Washington that the President had been assured from an authentic source that the authorities of South Carolina would make no resistance either to the collection of duties or to the possession of the forts guarding Charleston Harbour during the remainder of his administration.

A Washington telegram of the 11th, to the *Boston Journal*, says:—

General Scott has prepared a plan of adjustment, which the committee of thirty-three desire should be placed before them. The select committee organized to-day, the members of it from Arkansas, Florida, and South Carolina declining to appear. Mr. Houlston, of Alabama, urged prompt action, freely expressing an opinion that the committee might adopt a report which would restore the Union feeling in the South, and thus avert secession. The committee, after organising, adjourned till to-morrow.

The Democratic members of Congress from the North-West have had several conferences, and generally adopt Mr. McClelland's and Vallandigham's position—that the Union cannot be peaceably dissolved, and that under no circumstances will the North-West consent to be cut off from the Gulf of Mexico or the city of New York. The leading idea is that of a central government, embracing the middle, western, and border slave states, which, however, is to be dependent upon future circumstances for its consummation.

Writing on the 11th, the New York correspondent of the *Times* says:—

Unless some unforeseen and improbable intervention shall take place, there is every probability that the State of South Carolina will take the step of attempting secession, and little doubt but that Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi will try to follow her, and dare the difficulties of forming a Southern Confederacy. The Southern Secessionists also rely upon being able to force Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas into the same policy by reason of their great interest in slave property, and they hope further to effect such a neutrality in the Northern slave States as will before long bring them in with them. Such is their present plan. Very different opinions are entertained as to its success. The Secessionists themselves believe that they can carry with them the whole cotton states. On the other hand, the Republicans say that there is not a unanimity of sentiment even in South Carolina itself as to the time and manner of secession and as to the policy of the new federation, and they rely upon the inherent difficulties of these questions to work out for the country what there does not seem to be statesmanship enough to accomplish. It is impossible for any one to anticipate results when all is confusion, when the views of leading men are changing from day to day, and when the opinions even of the President are unsettled.

The bark *Cora*, which was captured in September with 705 slaves on board by the United States' frigate *Constellation*, had arrived at New York.

A conspiracy against the Haytian Government had failed, and a number of culprits, including seven women and an American, had been executed.

Vera Cruz dates are to the 7th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 28th ult. The Liberals were completely investing the city. Great distress prevailed on account of the scarcity of food and water.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

##### NEGRO RIOT.

There was a serious riot at the Victoria Theatre, Nov. 3rd, growing out of long existing prejudices of whites against the negroes. The negro population emigrated to British Columbia from California, to improve their social position, which they claim to have done, and to be equal in all things to any other race. The whites demurred, and the management of the theatre provided seats for its coloured patrons

in a separate part of the house. On the night in question the negroes concerted a plan to take possession of the reserved seats. Two negroes first forced admittance to the parquette. The whites attempted to expel them. The actors on the stage jumped into the parquette to assist in the fight. The ladies took refuge behind the scenes. A party of negroes, armed with clubs, came to the rescue of their fellows. A number of whites were knocked down and kicked by the negroes. Lighted camphine lamps were thrown about, bursting and setting the theatre on fire. The negroes got possession, and drove out the whites, and were in turn repulsed. Some of the negroes had firearms. The principal rioters were arrested, and order was restored by the police. One hundred negroes were engaged in the riot. Another attack on the theatre was planned for November 10th, the day the steamer left. A large police force would be at hand.

#### INDIA.

##### DISBANDING OF A EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that one of the mutinous soldiers of the 5th Europeans, William Johnson, has been shot at Dinapore. He thus describes the event, and the subsequent dissolution of the regiment:—

Sir Hugh Rose was at Dinapore at the time, and he satisfied himself before he acted that the preservation of discipline in the army rendered this step imperative. The sentence was therefore confirmed, and on the morning of the 13th inst. it was executed. The prisoner, as usual, marched round the square in rear of his coffin, and was shot dead at the first volley. He was sincerely repentant, acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and met his death with manly resignation. Scarcely had this terrible scene been enacted, when, at an order from Brigadier Welchman, C.B., the 73rd Foot moved up in front of the 5th Europeans, the artillery loaded with grape on either flank. The 5th were then commanded to order arms, then to pile arms. They obeyed, and were at once marched some short distance clear of the pile. No sooner were they quite clear, than two companies of the 73rd, filing rapidly to the spot, intervened between the 5th and their arms, so as to prevent the possibility of any rash movement on the part of these misguided men to make a rush to recover them. When this had been accomplished the brigadier read out one of the most stinging orders ever addressed to a regiment—an order the like of which few English regiments ever listened to before. In this, after recapitulating the misdeeds of the regiment, and dwelling on the fact that the court of inquiry assembled to report upon the corps had pronounced the bad spirit to be general, his Excellency proceeded to pronounce the doom of the 5th Europeans. The regiment was struck out of the *Army List*, all its non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, and the men, divided into five equal portions, were draughted into the five remaining regiments of the Bengal army. This was the gist of the order. Its effect was tremendous—overwhelming. Many of the old soldiers, men who had been draughted from the old Bengal and from Royal regiments, appeared utterly broken; men, with medals on their breasts, who had fought England's battles all over the world, sobbed like children at the announcement of this terrible disgrace. Not a thought of resistance was present to their imagination. They seemed prostrate under the weight of the blow. Even upon the spectators the effect was very great. No time was left to the men for reflection. On the following morning the first detachment left to join the 1st Fusiliers at Mooltan—a three months' march—without arms, the Commander-in-Chief having declared that, to prevent the occurrence of these scenes of mutiny, and to provide for the public safety, the men should not carry their arms. Two days later a second detachment was to start for Roorkee, and the others in due course after them. Thus was successfully met the second attempt of the 5th Europeans to dictate law to the State. Had this formidable conspiracy—for such it was—been suffered to gain but one inch of ground, none can say to what an extent it might not have spread.

The news of Mr. Laing's appointment has given great satisfaction in Calcutta.

#### CHINA.

##### THE NEW TREATY.—BURIAL OF THE ENGLISH PRISONERS.—INDEMNITY FOR THEIR FAMILIES.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 24.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign-office, via Trieste, on Monday evening, from her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Alexandria, dated Dec. 18:—

"Mr. Loch has arrived, with despatches from China, and leaves this day for Malta. The ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin was exchanged, and Convention of Peking signed October 24. The English and French Ambassadors took up their residence in the capital, and would remain there till November 9.

"The French army retired from Peking on the 1st of November. The English would remain till the Ambassadors left.

"A large force to remain at Tientsin till treaty conditions be fulfilled. Principal clauses: Apology from Emperor for affair of Peiho last year; Ministers to reside at Peking; indemnity fixed to be doubled; Tientsin to be opened to trade immediately; emigration allowed; Cowlon ceded to British Crown; Treaty of Tientsin and Convention of Peking to be put in immediate operation, and to be published throughout the Empire; Palaces of Yuen-min-Yuen have been entirely burnt to the ground by the British force.

"Bodies of the prisoners who died in the hands of the Chinese brought in and buried with honours, in the Russian cemetery, on October 17.

"Captain Brabazon and Abbé Luc beheaded on or

about September 21, after the battle of Pah-li-chow; bodies not recovered.

"Indemnities expected from Chinese for families of deceased.

"English and French Ministers left Shanghai for Tientsin."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PEKIN, Oct. 31.

The treaty of Tientsin was ratified and the convention signed here on the 24th October by Lord Elgin and Prince Hung. The same formalities were gone through with Baron Gros on the following day. The indemnity to be paid by the Chinese has been fixed at 8,000,000 taels in all.

The following is a summary of the convention:— In Art. 1 the Emperor regrets the misunderstanding at the Taku forts last year. Art. 2 stipulates that a British Minister shall reside at Peking. Art. 3 arranges the payment of the indemnity by instalments. Art. 4 opens the port of Tientsin to trade. Art. 5 removes the interdict on emigration. Art. 6 cedes Cowlon to the British Crown. Art. 7 provides for the immediate operation of the treaty of Tientsin. Art. 8 orders the promulgation of the treaty throughout China. Art. 9 stipulates the evacuation of Chusan by the British force.

The allied armies are to leave Peking on the 8th November.

It is reported that the 1st Royals, the 87th, the Queen's, the Buffs, and the Marines, proceed to England.

Lord Elgin resides in Peking.

The Emperor is at Zhehol, in Tartary.

Bowly, De Normann, and Anderson have been buried with great solemnity. Brabazon was beheaded about the 21st September. The Abbé de Luc also met with the same fate. The sum of 100,000 taels has been exacted for the families of the British officers who have been murdered. The summer palace of the Emperor was burnt by the British on the 18th October.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.

The insurgents are still levying tribute in various places, and are menacing Ningpo.

The following telegrams have been received at the Foreign Office, from St. Petersburg:—

"Sir John Crampton reports yesterday, Dec. 19, that Lord Elgin, in a letter of the 8th November, informs him of the ratification and publication of the Treaty with China and of the march of the army to Tientsin. His lordship makes no mention of the prisoners, but states that he is indebted to General Ignatieff for the manner in which that Minister had promoted the object of his negotiations.

Dec. 20,—"Prince Gortschakoff has communicated to me the following report from General Ignatieff of the European massacre by the Chinese:—

"English: De Normann, Mr. Bruce's Attaché; Anderson, Chief of Lord Elgin's Escort; the correspondent of the *Times*.

"French: Dubut, intendant of the French expedition; one of his aides-de-camp, and a colonel of Artillery." These are the only names cited by General Ignatieff, but the total number of victims is nineteen."

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from Baron Gros, dated Peking, 7th ult., received via St. Petersburg, confirming the signature of peace:—"The Shanghai ultimatum has been accepted by the Chinese. The ratifications of the treaty of Tientsin had been exchanged. Sixty millions of francs would be paid to France as an indemnity. The emigration of coolies had been authorised by the Chinese Government. Churches, cemeteries, and their dependencies, which formerly belonged to the Christians in the whole empire, would have to be restored. A *Te Deum* and *Domine Saluum* were to be sung in the Cathedral of Peking after the replacing of the cross on its summit."

The *Moniteur* also publishes the report of General Montauban, from which it would appear that there are some inaccuracies in the accounts of the plundering of the Palace of the Emperor. The General states that the booty was divided between the Allies.

The *Daily News* correspondent, in a letter which appears to have been delayed, has the following remarks on the looting of the Emperor's summer palace, which do not agree with the French general's version. Indeed, if the latter be perfectly correct, all the correspondents must have conspired together to make false reports:—

The Emperor's summer palace is a succession of detached buildings, with large courtyards, artificial mounds of earth planted with trees, fish ponds with rustic bridges, artificial rocks, and all those varieties of ornamentation you may see depicted on Chinese crockery and drawings. The buildings have small pretension to architectural beauty externally, and are more grotesque than handsome. Within they are more striking. The audience hall is a well-proportioned lofty room, the floor of marble, the roof richly painted, supported on wooden pillars; the throne is a magnificent piece of wood carving. The whole suite or suites of apartments were furnished in the most costly style, and yesterday, when the French troops had been sacking them for two days, presented a most singular appearance. The whole place had been ransacked. The French camp was like Vanity Fair. The rooms were in utter confusion, and crowds of soldiers were turning everything upside down, or hurrying forth from the doors laden with spoil. It is impossible even to enumerate a tithe of the various articles found in the palace. Fine bronzes, costly ornaments of jade stone; the copper enamel vases for which Peking is famous, of marvellous beauty and fabulous value; old china, French watches, and articles of English and French jewellery, amongst them the presents sent to the Chinese Emperor



by Lord Macartney; silks, satins, and embroidery, fans and bracelets, all in enormous quantities, and most of them of the most costly description. The courts were strewed, the rooms were knee-deep in such a variety of articles, such a strange combination of shapes and colours, such a heterogeneous collection of all things imaginable, as probably no human eye ever rested on before. Besides all these a quantity of treasure in gold and silver was found. This latter was not allowed to be plundered, but was divided between the forces, to be distributed as prize. A number of articles also, of more or less value, have been secured for the English army, and will be sold by auction, and the proceeds added to the treasure and divided. The palace and extensive grounds and detached buildings are surrounded by a high stone wall. The country round is very pretty. There is a range of low hills immediately behind, and on the summits of some of these are ornamental pagodas. Evidently very great care and taste, and enormous sums of money, have been expended on the place. A few hours sufficed to destroy the work of years, and to scatter the millions that have been lavished with an unsparring hand to the winds. It is no exaggeration to say that the total amount of spoil contained in these buildings was considerably more than the whole army could have carried away, had every man been marched in and allowed to bring out as much as he could stagger under. The quantity of silks and satins was something quite incredible; and after plunder had been going on wholesale for two days, the quantity remaining seemed hardly diminished. The Chinese vagabonds in the neighbouring villages, seeing what was going on, entered into the spirit of the scene, broke into many of the more remote buildings which had not been visited by the French, and carried on the work with much relish. Plundering is always demoralising to an army, and it is subject of congratulation that the English soldiers were not exposed to the same temptation as their neighbours—the more so, as they will still have a share in the booty.

#### THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

The *Times* gives the following succinct summary of military operations in New Zealand:—"Seven attempts seem to have been made in the course of the present year to dislodge the Maories from their rude fortifications, and in every case we have sustained or simulated a reverse, though in one it was retrieved by the gallantry of Captain Cracroft. The first was on the 15th of March, when Colonel Gold had an unfortunate skirmish with the natives near Waitara. The second was Colonel Murray's famous attack on the pah at Waireka, on the 28th of March, when, after the regular soldiers had been recalled, the pah was carried and the volunteers rescued from destruction by fifty blue-jackets. The third was Major Nelson's less discreditable repulse at Waitara on the 27th of June. The fourth was on the 10th of September. Reinforcements had in the meantime been received from Australia, and General Pratt took the field with 1,500 men. No sooner did the natives open fire than a retreat was determined upon, though the volunteers were ready to advance into the bush, and we blush to add that one dead body and several military accoutrements fell into the hands of an enemy variously estimated at 100, 50, and 'less than 50,' strong. The fifth was on September 19, when Major Hutchins, with 600 men, abandoned the attack of a large pah for want of mortars. We are unable to fix the date of the sixth, but the force which retired, numbering 500 bayonets and 3 guns, was under Colonel Leslie, and was said to have had strict orders not to return the enemy's fire, in case they should interfere with the filling up of certain trenches which served as a cover for native marksmen. The last was on the 9th of October, under General Pratt, with about 1,000 men and some heavy guns. This expedition had not returned to camp when the mail left, but it had already declined the siege of a pah of somewhat more than average strength."

Bishop Selwyn has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and members of the Church of England in New Zealand, in which he defends himself from the charge of having sympathised with the excesses of the natives. He sums up his letter by giving the following as a condensed statement of his opinions:—

1. I am quite ready to advise my native friends to sell their surplus lands, on the most reasonable terms, or even to give them to the Government for nothing; but this advice will be of no avail, until the question is entirely devoid of party feeling; and disconnected altogether from such irritating subjects as the murder of Rawiti.
2. I desire to see each native landowner secured by a Crown grant for his own individual property; and registered as a voter, on the same qualification as an Englishman.
3. When the native landowners are thus registered and represented, with full recognition of equal rights and privileges, I will not be backward in explaining to them that they are liable to all taxes, penalties, and other public burdens, in common with all other classes of her Majesty's subjects.
4. But, on the other hand, I shall resist, by all lawful means, every attempt to carry out any other interpretation of the treaty of Waitanga, than that in which it was explained to the natives by Governor Hobson, and understood and accepted by them.
5. I hold it to be an act unworthy of Englishmen to avail ourselves of any native custom, either of conquest or of slavery, to disenfranchise any class of native proprietors, especially when experience has proved that, where no party questions are raised, the native title can be extinguished, and all classes of claimants satisfied, for a few halfpence per acre.
6. Believing myself to be better able than most other persons to judge of the unprotected position of the outlying settlers in the scattered and especially in the pastoral districts of New Zealand, I shall feel it to be my duty to remind the inhabitants of the towns, even at the loss of my own influence and popularity with them, that the principles which I advocate, and the line of conduct which I pursue, are not influenced by any ill-will towards them, or even by any indifference to

their interests; but by a wide, I may say a general, knowledge of New Zealand, and of all classes of the inhabitants, and by the conviction that the lives and property of our fellow-settlers, scattered as they now are over at least 15,000 square miles of unbroken country, can only be preserved by the greatest forbearance, and the strictest justice in our dealings with the native people.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

There can be no doubt that the native mind is disturbed throughout the northern island, and the absence of any decided success on the part of our forces has generated an opinion that Kingi is a match, and even more than a match, for the troops. The Maori king party among the Waikatos, are watching this contest, in order to turn it to their own advantage, on a favourable opportunity presenting itself. It was hoped that on the death of Te Whero-Whero (Potatau) the king movement would die out. This, however, has not been the case. The Waikatos have chosen his son under the name of Potatau II. At the date of the latest intelligence a body of Waikatos, at least 400 strong (some accounts say 800), was moving southward to join Kingi. Some small parties of twenty or thirty of Kingi's connections near Wellington were also on the move to join him. In the Wairapa valley, to the eastward of Wellington, the natives are discussing the policy of an attack on the settlers in that valley in December or January—that is, after the planting season is over. The natives of Aitiri, or Hawkes Bay, on the coast north of Wairapa, openly declare that they intend an attack about the same time. I learn these facts from a private letter on which I can rely. Whether these threats will be carried into execution or not will depend mainly on the success or failure of Kingi at Taranaki. The arrival of the 14th Regiment early in December may influence the native mind to some extent, but nothing will do so effectually except some signal success on the part of General Pratt, and if this be done with the force now at Taranaki—which far outnumbers the natives—I feel pretty certain that it will confine the character of the war to what it is at present, and prevent it from becoming general.

Potatau II. is not a worn-out old chief, like his predecessor, but a man in the vigour of manhood. At present he appears well-disposed towards the settlers. He holds the language of peace; but the events which I have alluded to as quite possible, and even probable, would undoubtedly change his policy; for he would be quite unable, even if he were so disposed, to stem the tide of Maori opinion. In the moment of elation Wiremu Kingi gave out that he should first beat the soldiers, then the fighting men among the Pakehas (Militia and Volunteers), and then the settlers. This is the account given by the natives of Wairapa and Hawkes Bay. No doubt this at present is mere boast, boasting being a native habit. Whether it will ripen into action will, I again repeat, depend on General Pratt's success or failure.

In the Assembly there seems to be three parties—or, more properly speaking, three distinct opinions—as to the war:—1. Those who support the Governor's views as to the justice of the war. 2. Those who think the cause of war unjust, and yet that so long as the natives keep a hostile front the war must be carried on; and 3, those who think that the war being unjust it should be abandoned. The last have scarcely a voice in the Assembly, and are only represented by ecclesiastical persons, as above named. The war party is therefore very numerous, the peace-at-any-price party very small. Those of the war party who deem the quarrel unjust, have, no doubt, a very strong leaning towards peace, and would promote it on any honourable or safe terms. The extreme war party consists chiefly of the Canterbury and Nelson representatives and the Ministry. With these military expenditure and the demands of the commissariat have, no doubt, something to do. The Ministry seem, judging by their speeches, to have made up their minds long ago that war was inevitable, and they seized this paltry dispute about 600 acres of land to precipitate it. It is to be regretted they did not wait for a more just issue.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Dowager Queen of Sweden, widow of Bernadotte, has lately died at Stockholm.

It is announced that the Princess Clotilde has long been in an interesting situation.

The Archbishop of Friburg, in Baden, has, at the request of the government, interdicted the clergy from making collections in private houses of St. Peter's Pence.

The Melbourne *Argus* has an article, expressing the loyal hope of the Australians that the Prince will visit her Majesty's possessions in that quarter of the globe.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that a topaz weighing about 20lbs. was lately found in the river of Uralga, province of Nevansk, in Russia, and was presented by the finder, a tradesman, to the Emperor Alexander.

A universal exhibition of paintings is to take place next year at Florence. The municipality has contributed 100,000fr. to the expense; the provincial council, 30,000fr.; Milan, 20,000fr.; Pisa, 7,000fr.; and Leghorn, 1,000fr.

NANA SAHIB.—The *Calcutta Englishman* learns that in consequence of the rumours of the Nana of Bithoor being still in existence, which appeared in some of the newspapers, the Governor-General called for a statement of facts from the authorities on the frontier best able to report on the subject. The returns are to the effect that he is dead, and that no doubt has existed on the subject for a long period of time.

THE CITY WARDMOTES were held on Friday, when councilmen and the various ward officers were elected. In some wards there were contested elections, into which a good deal of excitement was infused. Advantage was taken by the citizens of the opportunity thus afforded to discuss various local questions of interest.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, December 26, 1860.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

GAETA, Dec. 22.

The bombardment of the city continues with increased vigour. The Spanish Ambassador has left his palace on account of its being riddled with bullets. Two officers have been struck while standing near the King. New Sardinian batteries can be seen evidently ready to take part in the bombardment. A deputation has arrived here from Calabria, and has promised to raise an insurrection in favour of the King.

ROME, Dec. 23.

Considerable quantities of provisions are being despatched to Gaeta.

#### ITALY.

NAPLES, Dec. 22.

The news that the French squadron is about to quit Gaeta has caused a rise in the Neapolitan funds.

A decree, dated the 20th inst., calls out the classes of the last four years. These classes are to assemble at the end of February.

NAPLES, Dec. 24 (Evening.)

The King has held a reception of the nobility of the Court, which was numerously attended. An enthusiastic demonstration in favour of his Majesty took place in the evening. The King will leave Naples on Thursday next, after having assisted at the ball of the National Guard. Farini is about to publish the communal law for Naples. The state of the provinces is very satisfactory.

The news from Rome is of an alarming character. The Kennard and the Ballera, which left Naples for the Roman States, were not allowed to land their passengers at Civita Vecchia, the pretext being that six hundred Garibaldians were on board. Against this Mr. Odo Russell has protested.

Sacaita has arrived at Naples.

FIRE AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.—On Christmas eve a conflagration broke out in the premises of a cabinet-maker, residing in Whitechapel, which resulted in the sacrifice of the lives of three poor little children. This catastrophe, it is said, was occasioned by the incautious opening of the front door, which drove the flames into the house, and prevented the firemen from effecting an entrance.

FEARFUL CALAMITY AT LEEDS.—Leeds, Tuesday night.—This afternoon, about quarter-past one o'clock, a fearful occurrence took place in the house of Mr. William Longley, builder, Park-street, resulting in the death of Mrs. Longley, and serious injuries to her husband and daughter, and a female servant. It appears that when the parties mentioned were engaged in cooking their Christmas dinner the kitchen boiler exploded, scattering its fragments in every direction. Mrs. Longley was instantaneously killed; Mr. Longley seriously burnt about the head; Miss Longley, besides being burnt and scalded about the body, had her leg broken; the servant was slightly injured. The boiler supplied a bath-room above the kitchen, and it is supposed that the water which had frozen in the pipes exploded when heat was applied. Such was the force of the explosion that the kitchen now lies in a heap of ruins; and the front room window, which was distant some thirty-six feet—the kitchen being an off-shoot of the house—was shivered to atoms, the intervening boundary wall having been broken down. Poor Mrs. Longley presented a frightful spectacle; her skin was actually scalded from off her face, exposing the tissues; and her eyes protruded from the sockets. Mr. Longley's face is dreadfully discoloured and much injured; and his daughter's leg is broken in two places. Mr. Longley is a member of the Leeds Town Council.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.—A correspondent of the *Globe* writes:—"The telegrams from China seem to me contradictory. The official telegram says that the indemnity fixed is to be doubled, while Mr. Reuter's telegram states the indemnity as 8,000,000 taels in all. Lord Elgin, in his dispatch of September 8, recording the negotiations that took place at that time (after the capture of the Taku forts), says that the indemnity was then fixed at 8,000,000 taels. If doubled it will be 16,000,000 taels. A tael is, I believe, 6s. 9d., which would make the indemnity to England something above five millions."

#### CAMBRIDGE OPTIONAL SUBJECTS, DECEMBER, 1860.

The number of juniors who were examined at the various centres were, Scripture, 279; church catechism, 220; English composition, 250; French, 213; German, 15; total examined, 284. Seniors: Scripture, 90; common prayer, 80; French, 76; German, 12. Total examined, 98. The numbers of students who declined the examination in Scripture, &c., in the years 1858, 1859, 1860 respectively were as follows: 1858, 11; 1859, 7; 1860, 11.

WRECK OF H.M.S. PERSEVERANCE.—A naval court-martial has been held on board the Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, for the trial of Commander Power and Mr. M'Farlane, the commander and master of the *Perseverance*, wrecked on a reef of rocks off the north-west port of Mayo, Cape Verde. The sittings closed on Thursday, and the finding of the court was that the ship was lost in consequence of an error in the reckoning; proper precaution was not taken in relation to the navigation of the ship, neither was the master on deck at the time, as he should have been, when the ship struck. The captain exhibited great firmness in looking after the safety of all on board after she had struck. The court commended the conduct of the other officers and crew. They adjudged Commander Power to be severely reprimanded, and to lose one year's rank. The master was also severely reprimanded, and ordered to lose three years' rank.



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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. N." The rule is "Keep to the right."

"A Dissenter." The subject is not worth further notice.

"Non-elect." His letter has reached us too late to be made use of.

"Noncon's" kind and customary Christmas greeting received with warm and grateful acknowledgments.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1860.

## SUMMARY.

A CHRISTMAS day of the olden time has come and gone. Those fancy pictures of the season in our great illustrated journal which, year by year, preserve the traditions of bygone days, have, for once, with some variations, become a reality. The sharp frost, the keen atmosphere, and the mantle of snow that covers the country, have brought home to us the severities of winter, and added a zest to our enjoyments. We miss, indeed, the grand celebrations, the mumming and the "wassail bowl" of former times, but have something better and more rational. Not only in baronial halls, but around every domestic hearth, amongst reunited families in town and country, Christmas is now celebrated. Everything this year—the bright frosty weather, the prosperous condition of the country, the three days' holiday—has contributed to enhance the social pleasures of the season. If the heart has been saddened, we may hope that it has been touched, by the evidences of destitution and misery that have more than usually crowded upon us in consequences of the cold weather. To the poor a severe winter is a calamity; but it is satisfactory to know that yesterday, at all events, even the poorest were provided with a Christmas dinner, either by private or public benevolence.

The enjoyment of Christmas has been heightened by the telegram received yesterday confirming the news of peace with China. The ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin were exchanged on October 24, between the French and English Ambassadors and the Emperor's brother at Peking, and the heads of the new convention have been made public. The Treaty is to come into immediate operation, and to be made known throughout the Empire. A British Minister is to reside in Peking, the proposed indemnity is to be doubled, Tientsin is to be opened to trade, the interdict on emigration is to be withdrawn, and Kowloon, a small peninsula directly opposite to Hong Kong, and with a healthier climate, ceded to England. To secure the faithful observance of the Treaty a large British force is to winter at Tientsin. Even the *Times* is satisfied with the comprehensive terms of the Treaty, while it is obliged to admit the unpopularity of these Chinese wars, and, indirectly, the just grounds on which they have been opposed. The concluding sentences of a leading article yesterday might have been written by a member of the peace party. "If we act wisely for the future," says this late strenuous advocate of a warlike policy, "the necessity for these expensive periodical

expeditions is at an end. Let us, then, act wisely; let us resolve never again to rush into a war to resent an imaginary insult, or to vindicate British etiquette against Chinese etiquette. Let us make it certain to our Consuls, and also to our pro-Consuls, that they are in China to preserve peace, and not to be the cause of war; and let us make it understood by our merchants that it is their interest to render commerce a bond of peace, for that, come what may, we will never again make it a pretext for war."

The incoming China mail removes all doubts as to the fate of the captives treacherously seized by the Chinese. Captain Brabazon and Abbe Huc were beheaded after the last defeat of the Tartars. We are not informed how Mr. Bowlby met his death; but his body, with those of the other murdered prisoners, was interred with great solemnity in the Russian cemetery, and a sum of 100,000*l.* has been exacted from the Imperial Government for the families of those who were put to death. As Mr. Bruce and his French colleague have been summoned from Shanghai to Tientsin, we may infer that some definite policy will be agreed upon as to the insurgents, who are threatening Ningpo. A letter copied elsewhere from a China paper states that Mr. Roberts, the instructor of the Rebel King, has had interviews with the chief who lately appeared before Shanghai, and was received with great courtesy and attention. As he was to proceed with the King to Nankin, authentic and complete information as to the policy and proceedings of the insurgents will no doubt shortly be forthcoming.

The threatened disruption of the United States is becoming imminent in spite of the President's Message, and the proposed action of Congress. Reports as to the probable issue of the struggle between North and South vary according to the medium through which they are received. If we are to believe a "New Yorker" in the *Times*, the resignation of Secretary Cobb, who has declared for immediate secession, is decisive of the course, not only of Georgia, but also of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, and by the 4th of March, when President Lincoln is installed, there will be a Southern confederacy with an aggregate population of 14,000,000, claiming peaceful separation. Other statements are to the effect that the malcontent States now propose, instead of going incontinently out of the Union, to appoint Commissioners who shall endeavour to persuade Congress to consent to an amicable severance of the Union, with a fair division of the Federal assets and liabilities." Meanwhile, and until these commissioners have effected the object of their mission, the disaffected States, influenced either by patriotism or prudence, will continue to pay revenues to the United States' Government, and enjoy the benefits of the General Post-office and its operations. This proposal, it is thought by some, is intended to cover the retreat of the discontented States, who find secession alike impolitic and impracticable. Another week will probably show which of these reports is correct. The State of Vermont has set an example to the Northern members of the confederacy by refusing by an overwhelming majority to give effect to the Fugitive Slave Law.

Notwithstanding the affected indignation of the Vienna press, there is little doubt that negotiations relative to the cession of Venetia are going on. The Emperor of Austria is willing, it is said, to make over that province to Victor Emmanuel for an indemnity of twenty millions, on condition that his remaining territory is guaranteed, or that he be allowed to take possession of the Principalities. It is hard to believe such an insolent demand can have been seriously made; but certainly the British Government would flatly refuse to recognise it. The fact that Austria has consented to treat, however, points to a pacific solution of the difficulty. The Emperor of Austria has made no real progress in grappling with domestic discontent. Baron Schmerling's elaborate programme is very liberal, but it makes no mention of Hungary, though before it was issued the assembly of notables at Gran had unanimously resolved to demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848. A Hungarian Diet would be the best check upon the Imperial policy in Venetia, as they would have the power to withhold supplies, both of money and men.

We give elsewhere a report of a conference of the supporters of Church-rates, held at the Church Institution, from which it appears that Mr. Disraeli's scheme meets with scant support, and that there is great division of opinion as to what course ought to be pursued by those who wish to preserve the principle of a Church-rate. It has been determined, therefore, simply to petition Parliament against the abolition of Church-rates, leaving everything else undecided. This feeble policy will be a renewed encouragement to those who are fighting the battle of total abolition.

## A.D. 1860.

The year just about to expire will be, on many accounts, a memorable one. Were it remarkable for nothing else, the weather would have made it so. We have been fetching up the lee way of seven years' average deficiency of wet. Rain, rain, rain—for about nine months we have been subject to the sway of the water gods. At the beginning of July there was a bright interval of about a fortnight—and we began to hope that we had paid our tale of bad weather. We were woefully mistaken. From then till now, wretched down-pouring days have predominated. "The oldest inhabitant" has been nonplussed. All the signs on the correct interpretation of which meteorological seers had founded their reputation, have been falsified. The barometer itself seemed bewildered, and staggered backwards and forwards as one who has taken more drink than he can carry. High winds, cloudy skies, heavy falls of rain, and, once or twice a month, violent storms, make up the staple of this year's weather.

Yet the effect has not corresponded with what, if we had been foretold the facts, we should have anticipated. The public health has been singularly good. The range of mortality has fallen short considerably of the ordinary limits. A moderate harvest was saved—not enough, indeed, to give us abundance, but sufficient to insure us against want, and extreme high prices. Our great manufacturers, with few exceptions, have provided their numerous hands with fair employment at adequate wages. Our export trade has continued to thrive. Pauperism, on the whole, has shown a tendency to diminution rather than to increase. There has been no very serious disturbance of the money market. Small farmers, and particular branches of retail trade, have no doubt suffered severely in consequence of the unseasonableness of the weather. But, looking at results comprehensively, it may be said that we have sustained more inconvenience than damage—that while in some respects we have positively gained, and in others lost, we have in no respect suffered vital injury. Our trials have been remarkably seasoned with mercies. Our fears have always outrun our actual experience. We have had much discomfort, and many anxieties—but they have not been permitted to ripen into disaster.

The year 1860 has witnessed no very mighty political convulsions—but, probably, no previous year within memory has quickened into vitality, or brought up from beneath the surface, germs of change so promising for humanity. Whether we look to the Old World or to the New, we see a gradual unfolding of principles apparently destined to exert a most favourable influence upon the progress of freedom and civilisation. The "right divine" of monarchs has crumbled into dust. The Conference of Sovereigns at Warsaw disclosed the fact that Absolutism in Europe had passed its grand climacteric. The concessions spontaneously made by Napoleon the Second to his Legislative bodies, and the constitutional charter wrung from Francis Joseph by the exigencies of his tottering empire, are indications that the days of irresponsible government are waning—while the events which have illustrated the condition of Italy and Hungary have tended to place national rights above those of ruling families. During no former period of the same duration has the principle of conforming the nature and boundaries of civil governments to the natural affinities of peoples been more powerfully operative—never, perhaps, have forced and artificial distributions of subjects under one sceptre, not for their sakes, but with a view to the aggrandisement of a proud and imperious dynasty, been more fatally menaced. It has been a bad year for empires founded on conquest and treaties. Nationalities have everywhere manifested a strong disposition to resent being treated as the appanage of great houses, and agglomerated into vast empires in which all their idiosyncrasies are sacrificed, and the substantial interests of the people wasted to augment the splendours of the throne. This general reassertion of the right of nations to change, or prescribe limits to, dynastic authorities has not yet worked out its inevitable practical results—but it will be remembered hereafter that A.D. 1860 ushered in the dawn of that day from which the various peoples of Europe will date their distribution, for purposes of government, in accordance with their race, their sympathies, or their interests, rather than the ambitious pretensions of azure-blooded potentates, or the arbitrary assignment of parchment treaties.

But we have a still more important change to note in the aspect of Europe initiated during the year now closing. Constitutional government, which two short years ago was supposed to be exhibiting the weakness which precedes death, has risen up from its prostration, and bids fair to take possession of the whole continent. Little did Napoleon III. know what he was doing



when he shattered at Solferino monarchical power. What he did in blindness, we can now intelligently rejoice in—he fought on that field, though it was not the purpose of his heart, the battle of representative institutions, of responsible ministries, of limited sovereignties. Austria driven out of Lombardy made way for Sardinia—and constitutional Sardinia thus erected into a Power, attracted to, and assimilated with, itself the peoples of Central-Italy, whose princes fell with the fortunes of Austria. Then rose the hope and design of constituting Italy an united kingdom. Garibaldi appeared as the champion to give solidity to that hope. Europe watched his wonderful career with astonishment and sympathy. To Northern and Central he added Southern Italy—leaving only Rome and Venetia isolated for a time from the regenerated peninsula. But an united, independent, constitutional Italy was an irresistible call to Hungary to resume her separate nationality, and set up once again her representative institutions. Her intentions no statesman could mistake—her opportunity none could fail to observe was close at hand. A show of concession was made to her which she is wisely converting into a reality. And so, Southern and Central Europe is steadily working out the problem of political freedom. Napoleon sagaciously foresaw the turn of the tide, and wisely anticipated any demand from his subjects. The ferment silently works—the political aspect of Europe is noiselessly changing—and there seems every reason to expect that in the course of another decade the Governments of Europe will be liberalised, and their subjects politically free.

Turning now from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere, we find A.D. 1860 no less politically distinguished. The crisis has come which all enlightened observers had long foreseen, when the alternative must be decided whether the United States of America shall submit to the domineering selfishness of Southern slave proprietors, or whether the conscience, the self-respect, the political consistency, and the religious principle of the non-slaveholding States, shall at last assert their claim to be regarded in the working of the Federal compact. This year has witnessed the first decisive stand against the aggressive and insolent policy of the slave-owning portion of the Union. By the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidential chair, a considerable majority of the people of the United States have declared that the time has come when the hectoring South can no longer drag at its chariot wheels the hitherto acquiescent North. Possibly before now, and contrary to general expectation, the Union, so sagaciously planned, so vigilantly watched over, so useful in curbing the selfish restiveness of rampant democracy, and so necessary to the international greatness of America, has been torn asunder. The last news from the States show no probability that the Slave States will pause in their headlong career—and as little, we are happy to say, that the North will evade the present danger by weak concessions. It is impossible to overrate the issue of the struggle—impossible to misapprehend the real nature of the stake contended for. Slavery, as a domestic institution, is, indeed, the occasion of the contest, and its continuance will be affected by the manner in which the strife shall terminate. But the immediate question for decision is even more important. It is whether the whole population of America shall sacrifice character, independence, freedom, morality, and religion, at the dictation of a slave-owning minority, because found to be perilous to an institution which God and man condemn, or whether they who profit by that institution shall persist in their overbearing and insolent claim for a monopoly in the administration of Federal power. We do not pretend to foresee what will be the political, commercial, or social results of a disruption of the Union—but this we say, that if the Union is only to be maintained by the unvarying subservience of the Free to the Slave States, it will be better for the former, at any hazard, to abide by its own acts, and by the principles they enunciated in the election of Mr. Lincoln, and leave the latter, if they will, to consummate their mad and wicked designs, by forming themselves into a separate slaveholding Federal republic.

And now, coming home to our own political course, we regret to say we can discover fewer causes of congratulation. Among the few, however, we must place the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government. England has used her powerful influence abroad with rare discretion, and to highly beneficial purposes, during the past year. Excluding from view the unnecessary irritation she exhibited at the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, which happily seems to have wholly subsided, and the miserable Chinese war which has ended much sooner, and far more fortunately, than we had any right to expect, we believe that the international policy of Great Britain during the last twelve months

has been worthy of her pretensions, her character, and her position. To her counsels it is owing that the principle of non-intervention has been so far observed towards Italy. To the position she has so steadily adhered to we are mainly indebted for the preservation of peace in Europe. There seems to be little doubt that she has re-established relations of cordial friendship with France—of which the Commercial Treaty, and the abolition of passports, are most gratifying evidence. If with the active concurrence of the Emperor Napoleon, her Majesty's Government can induce Francis Joseph of Austria to part with Venetia for a pecuniary indemnity, and can, on the other hand, prevail upon France to withdraw her army of occupation from Rome, they will have completed a policy equally conducive to peace, political freedom, commercial development, and social progress. The year 1861 will see that policy thoroughly triumphant, or violently overturned. May the Hapsburg Sovereign hearken to the wise advice that has been, or will be, pressed upon his attention.

Our domestic politics, this year, present little to be proud of. A longer Parliamentary Session than usual exhibited a longer than usual list of failures. Over against the simplifying of our Tariff, to meet the claims of the French treaty, we have to set a more extravagant expenditure than was ever before sanctioned in time of peace. The good, however, was a permanent one—the evil, we trust, temporary only. In all other respects, we have lost ground. Constitutionally, we are in a worse position than we were at the commencement of the year. The Commons have received with such tame acquiescence, or, rather, with such feeble resistance, an encroachment by the Peers upon their exclusive taxational privilege, as, if allowed to be drawn into a precedent, must seriously disturb the equilibrium of political power in the British constitution. But the circumstances under which this aggression of the Lords, on one hand, was ventured upon, and, on the other, was yielded to by the Commons, were so peculiar, so inextricably interwoven with great pending interests, so inseparably linked with other issues even more momentous than that immediately at stake, that we cannot but indulge the hope, strengthened by the bearing of the Commons on a subsequent intermeddling of the Lords in a matter of finance, that the first fair opportunity will be seized for vindicating the damaged privilege, and placing it for ever in an unassailable position. As to the Bill for amending the representation of the people, introduced to a listless House, debated for a fortnight with wordy fierceness, carried through a second reading with unanimity, and withdrawn immediately upon getting into Committee lest it should be smothered with hostile amendments—we are loath to recal that shameful passage of our Parliamentary history. We will only express our hope that it may not be repeated—a chance which, if the Bill is to be reproduced next Session, can only be averted by firmness and sincerity on the part of the noble leader of the House. To this failure we have to add the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, the noblest measure of legal and commercial reform ever propounded to the Legislature, and destined, we hope, to pass into law during the ensuing Session. The minor failures—and their name is Legion—we cannot stay to enumerate. There are some persons who think they were amply compensated for by the measure which amalgamated the British and Indian forces.

Ecclesiastically, the year 1860 can hardly be regarded as a productive one. Two great contests absorbed the energies of the friends of religious freedom. Sir John Trelawny's Bill for the Abolition of Church-rates, was met on its reintroduction in the early part of the Session with a sustained fusillade of petitions against it, such as to diminish the majority in support of the second reading by nearly two-thirds. Within six weeks from that time the fire was returned with overwhelming effect by upwards of 600,000 petitioners in favour of abolition. The result was decisive. The Bill was carried triumphantly through Committee without modification, and, after some delay, a day was fixed for the third reading. Unfortunately, the promoters of the measure relied too exclusively upon their recent display of strength. Its opponents took advantage of the mistake. A severe whip brought down unexpectedly the whole force of the Conservative party, and the third reading was carried by the small majority of nine votes—precisely the same majority as that which carried the third reading of the Government Bill for the remission of the Paper-duties. It is not surprising that the House of Lords which resisted the last measure, rejected also the first. We shall see shortly whether the treatment of Sir John Trelawny's Bill by both Houses warrants Mr. Disraeli's expectation of being able to crush it altogether next Session. The second great struggle was over the proposal of the Home

Secretary to obtain a so-called Census of religious profession—a proposal in the mode of carrying out which the intention seemed to be, and the effect indubitably would have been, to swell the nominal numerical strength of the Establishment, by counting as its members the millions of the population who habitually neglect all religious ordinances. Sir G. C. Lewis was warned, but proved obstinate. He was more closely pressed, but he surrendered only the penal provisions applying to non-fulfilment of the State's demand. Lord Palmerston came to the rescue of his lieutenant, and ostentatiously accepted an offer of help tendered to him by the leader of the Opposition. From that moment, the contest was virtually decided against him. The entire body of his lordship's supporters were exposed to a moral pressure which it would have been hopeless for them to resist. It became evident that the Government must yield, or go to pieces. They prudently chose the former alternative—and with as ill a grace as possible, and with many a sarcastic fling at Dissenters, they withdrew the obnoxious provision in Committee on the Bill.

All things considered, the year just about to expire has rather sowed the seeds of hope, than realised a harvest of positive acquisitions. It has been far more disagreeable than destructive—in this respect, resembling the weather. Perhaps, also, like the weather, it has produced some results necessary to counterbalance the averages of former years. Socially, commercially, politically and religiously, we trust, the world has made some progress, and has paid the price preliminary to more. We have said nothing of strictly religious movements, because they fall not within our special province. We look upon them, nevertheless, with gratitude mingled with some humiliation, and confident expectancy shaded by some fears. Our reliance, however, is not, in this case, based on human arrangements. We think we see very distinctly God's hand at work. And so, we bid farewell to the year 1860, with a prayer that its shortcomings may be forgiven, its promises fully redeemed, its mistakes rectified, and its best aspirations speedily realised.

#### THE HOMELESS MILLION.

In a recent number we quoted the statement of a correspondent of the *Times* that families comprising at least one million of the population of the metropolis herd together in single rooms. If the assertion at all approximate to the truth, it is one of the most appalling facts which the present year has brought to light—the most gigantic obstacle that exists to the physical, moral, and spiritual elevation of the working classes of this great city. One third of the population of the greatest and wealthiest capital of the civilised world, existing under conditions that are absolutely fatal to all home influences and destructive of health! While appeals are being made to the benevolence of the prosperous on behalf of the destitute poor at this inclement season, it ought not to be forgotten that there are agencies incessantly at work which are undermining the vigour, and pauperising the condition of the vast mass of human beings that compose the lower grade of our city population, and that in every part of this metropolis there are hotbeds of immorality, disease, and filth, which have hitherto defied all the palliatives that have yet been tried.

Upon whom rests the responsibility for this state of things? The Legislature has probably gone as far as is practicable in the passing of the Lodging Houses Act, which has undoubtedly mitigated the evils of over-crowding. It is also pointed out by Dr. Lankester that the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act provides a partial remedy for some of the evils complained of. But the great fact remains that the accommodation for the working classes of London is totally inadequate to their need. Large numbers of them are, by the march of improvement, from time to time driven off from the localities where they find a wretched shelter, to compete with the closely-packed denizens of other courts and alleys. Every block of buildings that is pulled down to make way for new streets, palatial structures, or additional railways, may be a boon to the rich, but aggravates the wretched lot of the poor. Illustrations of this fact have lately been given by Mr. Harvey, chairman of the West London Union. He tells of one house in Holborn-buildings, 18 feet deep and 18 feet wide, rated to the poor at 15*l.*, which lodged 25 persons, who paid in the aggregate at the rate of nearly 100*l.* per annum! In Plough-court, Fetter-lane (a blind court), containing 38 houses, at the taking of the census of 1851, nearly 2,000 people were living and sleeping, giving an average of nearly 40 persons to each house. Mr. Harvey adds that the respectable poor in their distress are thrust into these dens of demoralisation, because there are not dwellings within the reach of



their means. It is our sober conviction that if one half of the new schemes for bringing all the great lines of railway into the heart of London are carried out, the consequences to the overcrowded poor, unless prompt and vigorous measures be taken for the erection of new dwellings for them, will be most appalling.

There are indeed here and there model lodgings that receive inmates on the same terms as the proprietors of the dens in the back slums of London, viz., 1s. 6d. per week, and find it answer in a pecuniary sense. But what are they among so many? While the few eagerly accept the chance of something like a home thus offered, the great mass can only retire to their squalid dens, where decency, health, and comfort are excluded. What hope is there of elevating men thus steeped in degradation—with their moral senses stupefied, their strength undermined, and the ties of the family relation sundered? Thus do millions exist, struggle, and perish while this great city is daily becoming fairer to the sight and boasts louder than ever its progress in civilization.

If a few families are evicted from an Irish estate our press is clamorous in denouncing the outrage. But here, in the heart of London, are hundreds of thousands who have not a decent abode to shelter them, who are familiar from infancy with vice and disease in its most hideous forms, and who must be more than mortals to resist the contamination. Yet scarce a voice is raised on their behalf. Philanthropy seems paralysed at the magnitude of the evil. What's everybody's business is nobody's. Thus it happens that those who would be alarmed and roused to instant activity if cholera were again to invade us, and carry off its hundreds, move not a finger or a tongue while the lives—physical, moral, and spiritual—of hundreds of thousands of their fellow-citizens are being poisoned and undermined.

#### THE WEATHER.

Severe winter weather has at length set in. Since our last, from the north and from the south reports have come of snow-storms, hail, thunder, and lightning, foretelling a good old-fashioned winter, and something more. On some of the railways traffic was very much obstructed, trains being detained for several hours in the course of a short journey. In Cornwall a poor woman was struck dead by lightning, and a portion of the spire of Kenwyn Church was thrown to the ground. On Wednesday morning the northern counties from coast to coast appeared in a covering of snow. At Liverpool, Manchester, and at Bradford, in the West Riding, there was a uniform depth of five or six inches, and locomotion was very unexpectedly and inconveniently impeded. There was a further fall of snow at Manchester on Sunday, but it was not nearly so heavy as that of Wednesday morning. A very severe fall of snow has been experienced in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. At Newcastle snow fell more or less during the whole of Wednesday, and a hard frost set in. Snow also fell during the greater part of Sunday, and towards evening a strong frost set in, accompanied by intense cold. On Wednesday the Dublin and Wicklow mountains were covered with snow. From Edinburgh we learn that a severe snow-storm had fallen, covering the ground to the depth of a foot, and to that of several in the drift. Between Saturday night and Sunday morning there was another slight fall of snow, which served to increase the discomforts and dangers of street pedestrians. The mails from the south were late several hours. The barometer stood at 29 in.

The frost on Monday night and yesterday morning was most severe, and the degree of cold surpassed that of the winter of 1854; the river is coated with ice, from the wharfs to low-water mark, and many large floes were broken and floated off on the ebb, causing serious inconvenience to the traffic, that of steam-boats being partially suspended at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The state of the metals on the various lines of railway is such that the mails and other up trains were delayed beyond time, to the great inconvenience of country visitors.

On Monday a foolhardy man, who ventured on a dangerous part of the Serpentine against the advice of the officers of the Humane Society, was drowned beyond recovery.

Yesterday being a general holiday, several thousand persons, of all grades in society, including members of the aristocracy, ladies, and even a vast number of soldiers, wended their way to the different royal parks, in order to enjoy the exhilarating exercise of skating and sliding. The thermometer, as registered by Negretti and Zambra's patent glass at the Receiving House in Hyde Park, was on Monday night as low as 12 deg., being 20 deg. below freezing point. Yesterday morning the mercury stood, at nine o'clock, at only 15, being 17 deg. below freezing point; at noon it was 23, and towards the evening was 28, being only 4 deg. below freezing point, clearing indicating that a fall of snow or rain might be expected. The barometer indicated 29.50. The Serpentine river in Hyde Park had between 4,000 and 5,000 sliders and skaters upon the ice, and a great number of persons were tripped up and had their heads cut. The parties were taken to the Royal Humane Society's Receiving House.

#### CIVIC HONOURS TO LORD CLYDE AND SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

In accordance with a vote of a Court of Common Council held many weeks ago, the freedom of the City, and swords, were presented to Lord Clyde and Sir James Outram on Thursday. Seldom has the Council Chamber at Guildhall been more densely crowded. Nearly all the Aldermen were present, and the whole body of Common Councilmen, with a few exceptions, with their wives, families, and friends. The Lord Mayor took the chair at two o'clock. Lord Clyde and Sir J. Outram were received with loud cheers, the whole of the persons present standing. The presentation took place in the usual manner, the City Chamberlain (Mr. B. Scott) delivering biographical addresses, highly eulogistic of the heroes of the day, and introducing graceful allusions to the services of the lamented Havelock, and other heroes of the great Indian campaigns. During this part of the ceremonial Lord Clyde remained standing, but Sir James Outram, who appeared to be in extremely delicate health, was requested by the Lord Mayor to resume his seat.

Lord CLYDE, taking the sword and bowing his acknowledgments, said:—"I accept with gratitude the magnificent present which has now been placed in my hands. At the age of fifteen I was present with my regiment at the battle of Vimiera. (Cheers.) You will not expect a plain soldier, whose life since then has been spent in the active exercise of his profession, to reply in adequate terms to the eloquent and too flattering address of your Chamberlain. (Cheers.) I have received at the hands of my gracious Sovereign honours far beyond my deserts. (No, no.) I receive the costly and beautiful sword now presented to me in the name of the City of London as a token of the favour and approbation of the greatest and wealthiest city in the civilised world, and to the last day of my life I shall prize your gift beyond anything I possess. (Loud cheers.)

General OUTRAM said:—"In my present infirm state of health I am quite unable to express as fully or as well as I otherwise might do the extreme gratification with which I receive this testimony of your approval of my services in India. (Cheers.) I feel the high honour thus conferred on me in the same degree which has been so well acknowledged by my noble lord, and I shall ever esteem it as the glory of my life. (Cheers.) The highest distinction that could be conferred by this great corporation on a soldier—the gift of a sword—has been enhanced in my estimation—if, indeed, anything could enhance so proud a compliment—by being associated on this occasion with my beloved and revered late commander—(cheers)—to whom I feel all the devotion of a Highlander of the olden time towards the chief of his clan." (Cheers.)

In the evening a sumptuous entertainment was given in honour of the occasion.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were enthusiastically received. In responding to that of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers,"

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE paid a high tribute to the services of the army in China. Eulogising the Volunteers, he said:—"There is but one hope I would express before sitting down, and that is that the Volunteer movement, which has become so universal throughout the country, will not in any way be taken as the indication of a desire to put the army on one side. (Cheers.) I am sure that is the last thing the country would wish. (Cheers.) It would be the most unfortunate thing that could take place. (Cheers.) I think the Volunteers are in their natural position as the constitutional and proper auxiliaries of the army, and in this way they cannot but form an important element in the national stability and power." (Cheers.)

Sir LEOPOLD M'CLEMENT responded for the Navy, and Lord ELCHO specially for the Volunteers. The latter said: There was one representative of the Cabinet present, and he hoped, as Parliament was about to meet, nothing would be wanting on the part of Ministers to render the Volunteer force efficient and permanent. (Cheers.) They did not want to be anything but a Volunteer force—(cheers) but there were many things in which the Government might and he hoped would assist them.

"The health of Lord Clyde" was then proposed by the Lord Mayor, who expressed his regret that Sir J. Outram's ill-health did not permit him to be present. Sir James had, however, sent a letter which the Lord Mayor read. It was a high eulogium on Lord Canning's administration of the Government of India during the troublous times of the mutiny. It concluded:—"That time will prove the wisdom of his lordship's merciful acts I myself have no doubt; nor have I any doubt that Lord Canning will yet be regarded, as is most justly his due, as one of the ablest of those great statesmen who from time to time are mercifully provided by Providence to guide us in times of great national peril." (Loud cheers.)

Lord CLYDE, on rising to respond to the toast, was received with great cheering. He said: "I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done me. (Loud cheers.) On such an occasion as this, you will, perhaps, pardon me if I venture to say a few words concerning myself. Many here are aware that I was suddenly called upon in this country to proceed to India, after the breaking out of the great rebellion, and when the death of General Anson had left the post of Commander-in-Chief unfilled. (Cheers.) I arrived in India in August, 1857, and found Delhi in the hands of the rebels—Agra was surrendered; our troops and fellow-countrymen and countrywomen were besieged in Luck-

now, and the whole of the Upper Provinces in the possession of the enemy. (Cheers.) India, horror-stricken at the massacre of Cawnpore, was looking to Havelock, who had just begun his heroic march for the rescue of Lucknow. (Cheers.) It was an anxious time to arrive. Fortunately for England, the destiny of our empire in India was confided to a Governor-General who had a mind and a heart equal to the emergency. (Cheers.) I knew that the army I was called on to command contained officers and men whom any one might be proud to lead, and I felt the strongest reliance that the restoration of the British sway was only a work of time. (Cheers.) It is not for me, in this place, to praise the gallant men whose names have become household words at home; but I can never forget the singleness of heart and devotion which animated every soldier, from the highest to the lowest. (Cheers.) Nor may I forget to render a tribute of hearty admiration for the fearless behaviour shown in so many desperate instances by the civil servants of India. (Cheers.) The planters and other private individuals who found themselves thrown upon their own resources, and in the midst of savage enemies, showed a courage and determination worthy of the highest praise. (Cheers.) England may point with pride to the conduct of her sons in that distant country. (Cheers.) By the blessing of a kind Providence on our united exertions I was enabled to leave India in the enjoyment of peace and tranquillity, and we may fairly hope that a new era of prosperity and development is in store for that great empire under the direct sway of our august Sovereign." (Loud cheers.)

Sir CHARLES WOOD, M.P., responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," expressing his concurrence in what had been said with regard to Lord Canning. With reference to what Lord Elcho had said of the Volunteer force, her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to give them all that support they so richly deserved—(cheers)—and in every way to increase the efficiency of that great domestic force, which made us safe at home whatever the necessity might be for sending the army abroad. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE gave "The House of Lords." Various other toasts were also given and responded to.

#### LORD PALMERSTON ON LABOURERS AND THEIR HOMES.

The annual meeting of the Labourers' Encouragement Association for the district of Romsey was held on Wednesday at the Town Hall, Romsey. About twelve o'clock the successful candidates, including men, women, and girls, sat down to a substantial dinner. Shortly after one o'clock Lord Palmerston arrived, and was received with great applause. The noble Viscount first proceeded to distribute the premiums given by the association. They included rewards to shepherds for rearing the greatest number of sheep, to teammen for never returning intoxicated with their teams, to the best ploughmen, seedsmen, and drillmen, to rickmakers and thatchers, &c. Prizes were also awarded for length of service, for neatness of cottages, and cultivation of cottage gardens. One prize of 30s. was given to the agricultural labourer who, previous to his marriage, made the best provision for his maintenance.

Lord PALMERSTON then congratulated the recipients of the prizes, and proceeded to address them on their social duties, and on the importance of attending to the education of their children. This part of the proceedings was closed with three hearty cheers for the noble lord, and one more for Lady Palmerston, given by the labourers.

At the dinner in the evening his lordship presided. In proposing the toast of the Army, Navy, and Volunteers, his lordship passed a high eulogium upon the conduct of the army in China, and upon the efficiency with which he said it had been equipped. He then referred, in a similar strain of approbation, to the Volunteers, which amounted, he said, to 150,000 or 170,000.

The subject of labourers' cottages was brought up by the Hon. R. DUTTON, M.P., in responding to the toast of the County Members. He drew special attention to the formation of a company for facilitating improvements in this respect.

Lord PALMERSTON (in proposing "Prosperity to this Association") said:—

The observations of my hon. friend Mr. Dutton have great force and value, viz., that at the root of the good conduct of the labouring classes lies the provision of suitable and decent habitations. (Hear, hear.) That provision in former times was too much overlooked and neglected. (Hear.) Of late years the attention of the public has been usefully directed to that matter, and we may flatter ourselves that a great improvement has been made. No one is better entitled than my hon. friend to expatiate on the advantages of giving ample accommodation to the labouring classes, for he has built admirable cottages, substantial in their construction, and affording excellent accommodation to the inmates, and providing also that great requisite, three sleeping apartments. (Hear, hear.) It is true, and has often been said, that persons are frequently deterred from erecting cottages because they do not think they shall obtain an adequate return for the money they lay out. But I must say I think that is a radical and fundamental mistake. A man might as well say that he gets no return from his farm-buildings, his cattle-sheds, his barns, stables, and other out-buildings necessary for the occupation of his farm. Why, he does get a return in the manner pointed out by Mr. Dutton, that no farmer of substance, capital, skill and enterprise will enter upon a farm on which there is not all that is necessary for the successful cultivation of that farm. No one can expect to let a farm without a good farmhouse and all



those buildings I have described; neither will a tenant prudently take a farm which requires a considerable outlay of money unless he is sure that he will have his labourers at hand close to their work, and that he will not lose in their time and in the exhaustion of their physical power that which he would lose if they were required to walk two or three miles to their work, and the same distance in returning from their work at night. It is quite impossible that the labourer can do as much work, or do that work as well, if he lives a great way from the farm, as if he lived in a comfortable cottage at an easy distance from his work. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I contend that those who build cottages do get a return for the money they lay out, over and above the shilling a-week which, in a moral point of view, it is right the labourer should pay, inasmuch as it makes him take better care of his cottage and gives him a feeling of part ownership in it. (Hear, hear.) But the landlord has a complete return for the money he lays out in getting a better tenant to occupy his farm than he would do if there were not houses for the labourers within a reasonable distance. That company or association which my hon. friend mentions will enable those who might have hesitated before to extend their operations; and I trust that at no distant time we shall see all those wretched hovels—of which I am sorry to say there are too many in different parts of the country—disappear, and that we shall see our labourers lodged as men ought to be who have families whom they wish to rear respectably, and whom their employers ought to desire to see imbued with feelings of that self-respect which invariably leads to good conduct. (Cheers.)

The health of Lady Palmerston having been proposed amid loud cheers, the CHAIRMAN said Lady Palmerston regretted that she had not been able to attend the Town Hall that morning. Lady Palmerston had been for many weeks suffering under a severe attack of cold, from which he was happy to say she had recovered, but, having been advised by her medical men to avoid the risk of exposure to cold, he did not think it prudent that she should leave Broadlands on so frosty a morning.

#### THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

Dr. Lankester, in the *Times*, calls attention to the fact that ample legislative powers exist for the removal of the crying evils which have recently been so fully exposed in connexion with overcrowding:—

The Nuisances Removal and Diseases' Prevention Act applies to all England and Wales, and is equally operative for a city, town, village, or hamlet. Where corporations and vestries do not exist it gives power to highway commissioners and surveyors, and to guardians and overseers of the poor. Such bodies have power to appoint officers to inspect premises, to order improvements, and to prosecute all who do not comply with their demands. Wherever a nuisance exists, or is suspected to exist, there they have power to act.

Dr. Lankester adds:—

With regard to premises injurious to health, the magistrates of London have determined that all sleeping rooms not securing 500 cubic feet of air to each adult person, and 300 cubic feet to children, are injurious to health. I am convinced that if this Act is carried out in the country as it has been in many of the parishes of London, nearly all the evils complained of by your correspondents may be got rid of in the course of time.

The seventh half-yearly report of the Hastings Cottage Improvement Society shows that the society has now 108 houses and 122 tenants. The society's capital has increased during the past six months from 9,450*l.* to 11,950*l.*; the number of shareholders from fifty-five to fifty-seven; and the average amount of each shareholder's investment from 172*l.* to 210*l.* The price of each share is at present 105*l.*, and is to be raised to 106*l.*, when the capital amounts to 12,000*l.* The balance in hand, 1,504*l.*, is unusually large, and has been occasioned by two gentlemen having within the last month applied for shares to the amount of 1,400*l.* During the past half-year the society's total income has increased from 504*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* to 651*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and the net income from 285*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* to 389*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; the gross rents have increased from 404*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* to 524*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and the net rents from 281*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* to 376*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The arrears of rent due to the society are inconsiderable, and the loss from bad debts during the last six months has amounted to 15*s.* 6*d.* The loss from empty houses has been about 24*l.* 17*s.* The reserve fund at the date of the last report amounted to 192*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* The surplus of revenue to be added to this fund at the end of the present half-year amounts to 94*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* From an examination of the receipts and expenses of all the property that has been in the possession of the society for more than six months, it appears that the average amount of the gross rents received during the past six half-years has been at the annual rate of 11.38 per cent. on the total outlay; and that the net rents have been at the rate of 8.65 per cent., the outgoings for rates, taxes, insurance, repairs, &c., having been at the rate of 2.73 per cent. As all the property has been so lately put into thorough repair by the expenditure of capital, the current repairs paid out of revenue have hitherto formed but a small part of the expenses of the society. And as none of the houses were new when they were purchased, and most of them are built of wood, the annual cost of repairs must be expected to increase; but of the probable extent of this increase the committee are at present unable to form an exact estimate. During the last six half-years the society's average total income from all sources has been at the annual rate of 12.85 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and the net income has been at the rate of 7.66 per cent., out of which sum the shareholders have received a dividend of 6*l.* per share, free of income-tax (which is paid on the gross rental by the society), and the remainder has been added to the reserve fund. Dr. Greenhill, of Hastings, is the secretary of the society.

#### DISTRESS AND ITS RELIEF.

Numerous statements on this subject appear in the daily and provincial journals.

Coventry and its neighbourhood claim the first place for unhappy pre-eminence in distress and suffering. The Rev. William Drake sends a general estimate on the subject. Excluding two important districts, whence returns have not yet been received, the number of hands is 29,007 and of looms 7,113. "In a short letter addressed to the *Times* the week before last, I showed that the employment given by six Coventry firms in that week was as 348 to 1,902 in the corresponding week of last year—i.e., that where between five and six persons had employ in 1859, only one person in 1860. The distress is about equally spread over the whole district affected. The number of unemployed, however, for a given week, by no means measures this distress fairly, or indicates its true character. For months and months the riband trade has been languishing, so that most of the people now wholly out of work have been first reduced to half-work, then to quarter-work, and have finally lived for some time past on their previous savings, and on the sale of their furniture and clothing."

Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., advertent to the proposals for relieving distress to a greater extent than heretofore, thinks it well to call public attention to what is already done. "There are in the Metropolis 36 Refuges, Homes, and Industrial Schools—15 for boys, and 21 for girls. In these Institutions 1,400 children are at this present moment being fed, clothed, and lodged, and taught how to earn their daily bread. These Institutions are all full, but many of them could provide increased accommodation if they had funds. This increase is greatly needed, for there are numerous eager applicants."

The *Times* of Monday gives a leader in advocacy of the Field-lane Ragged-schools and Refuges, and inserts letters in behalf of "Londoners over the Border" (Victoria Dock District), Bloomsbury Refuges for the Homeless, North-West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution, and the Needlewomen's Institution, 26, Lamb's Conduit-street. Of the Field-lane Institution it is said:—"Besides maintaining an excellent Ragged School, it gives daily succour in time of scarcity to the mixed multitude which, when work is plentiful, furnishes a most useful body of supernumerary labourers. As we glance over the Report of the Society, we find that the educational department includes day schools for both sexes, an 'evening school for men and boys,' a 'night school for boys in situations,' a 'girls' night school,' and 'industrial classes' of all kinds. A 'maternal society,' a 'clothing society,' and a 'penny bank' are attached to the establishment, and provision is made for apprenticing, or placing in service, the young persons thus rescued from vagrancy. Of the 1,580 clothed and lodged by the institution we are told that 117 have been restored to their friends, nearly 700 have been settled in life as domestic or other servants, 200 have entered the Royal Navy or merchant service, 63 have enlisted in the Army, and the rest have been otherwise placed in the way of getting an honest living." It appears also that 10,500 persons have received board and lodging at this Refuge during the past year. Mr. Bowyer, the indefatigable Secretary of the North-West London Institution, Euston-road, writes:—"During the seven years since we commenced, 590 inmates have passed through our hands, of whom 104 have emigrated, 87 have joined the army or navy, and 222 have been established in other honest employments."

#### THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.

From the *China Mail* of Oct. 11th, we take the following in reference to the Tai-ping insurgents:—

As the rebellion has again become very threatening in China, the appended letter will be read with interest, since it comes from a missionary who, as the instructor of Hung-sew-tuen, the Tai-ping Wang, or Rebel King, has been connected with the movement from its very origin, and who, not content with observing it from a distance, has placed himself in the hands of the rebel chiefs and will likely accompany them to Nankin.

From all we could learn at Shanghai it appeared pretty certain not only that the rebels came down there in a friendly spirit, but that they were almost unarmed when they were fired upon by the French and English. Intentionally or unintentionally they had been encouraged to come down both by missionaries and by younger members of the mercantile community, who had paid them visits. Having before occupied Shanghai without much detriment to foreign interests or doing as much damage to the native city as the allies have done in their zeal to protect it, they were by no means prepared for the reception with which they met, and which, probably, would not have been accorded to them had they borne the same relation to Catholic as they do to Protestant Missions. In asserting so much we say nothing in favour of the rebels, who appear to us to be very much a moving camp crossing up and down the empire wherever and whenever the Government is weakened by external pressure; and we have yet to be convinced that they bear with them the germs of any political organisation, or any religious ideas greatly superior to the other forms of superstition which exist in China, and which are tolerated, though not encouraged, by the dominant and more enlightened Confucianism, of the State, so long as, unlike the rebels of the Great Peace, these do not interfere with matters of government.

The expediency of foreigners checking the rebellion with the strong hand is but rarely argued; and at Shanghai the ground of interference was the asserted necessity of protecting the foreign settlement from the number of Chinese—many disposed to plunder—who, it was feared, would rush into it out of the city on the entrance of the rebels. But the barricades which were

erected behind the foreign settlement might surely have formed a sufficient protection from that danger.

To the Editor of the *China Mail*.

Soochow, 26th September, 1860.

"Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of informing you that I arrived safely at this place on the 20th inst. I have had an interview or two with Chung Wang, the faithful king, who is commander-in-chief of the army that took Soochow and had thoughts of taking Shanghai, but had no intention of fighting with the foreigners there! He received me with all kindness and courtesy, and the probability is will accompany me to Nankin in a few days. Kan Wang returned here about seven days before I arrived. This king, Chung Wang, has no disposition to get into collision with foreigners, but, on the contrary, wishes to maintain the greatest friendship and cordiality, both in commerce and religion. He is greatly at a loss to know how two nations worshipping the same great God, like the Western Powers and Tai-ping Wang, can fall out and fight: he is not inclined to be caught in such an inconsistency! He wishes to speak to the western kings on the subject. I told him if he would write a letter to the English ambassador, I would translate and circulate it through the newspaper system, so that the western kings should see it, and their subjects too—the very thoughts of his heart which he wished to communicate should be spread far and wide, and have their due effect in moulding public opinion in reference to him and his doings. This seemed to be a new idea to him, at which he rejoicingly laughed heartily, and agreed immediately to do so. He has written a letter, which is now before me in course of translation, and will be ready for the press before I leave this place. My health is very good, spirits fine, and prospects promising. I have preached once to the king and his councillors, and to about a hundred of his highest officers by invitation, and received from all every attention and courtesy that I could ask."

"In haste, yours truly," I. J. R.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and Prince visited the camp at Aldershot on Wednesday, and remained there till Thursday afternoon, when they returned to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty visited the bakery, the stables, the stables of the Royal Artillery, and the racket-court.

On Saturday the Prince Consort, attended by Prince Louis of Hesse, went to London, and honoured Mr. Durhain's studio with a visit, to inspect the model for the memorial of the exhibition of 1851. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred skated on the ice in the Home Park.

The *on dit* is that the Prince of Wales is about to purchase a splendid residence in the Highlands. The Prince's property is to be Glengarry.—*Leeds Mercury Correspondent*.

The President of the Royal Society has appointed the following gentlemen vice-presidents for the ensuing year:—General Sabine, Sir John Boileau, Bart., Mr. Thomas Graham, and Sir Henry Holland, Bart.

Colonel Taylor succeeds to the position lately held by the Right Hon. Sir W. Hylton Jolliffe, in connexion with the Conservative party, and will be assisted in the ensuing session by Mr. Whitmore, and also by the Hon. Gerard Noel, member for Rutland, who will fill the vacancy caused by Sir W. Jolliffe's retirement.

The Queen has contributed 100 guineas to the fund in aid of the distressed riband weavers of Coventry and its neighbourhood.

We understand that the Thames Iron Works Company have received an order from the Russian Government for an iron-cased frigate of the Warrior class, but larger—say 6,320 tons, builders' measurement. Other vessels of the same class are to be built for Russia from year to year. The vessel is to be built with engines of 1,250 horse power.—*Times*.

The Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, being pleased to give annually a gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry, the Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the prize will be awarded this year to such resident undergraduates as shall compose the best poem on "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington."

Lord Seymour, who has been some months in Sicily and the Neapolitan States with the English volunteers, under Colonel Peard, "Garibaldi's Englishman," to whom his lordship acted as military secretary, arrived in London, on Thursday, from Italy.

Most of the Cabinet Ministers have left town for the Christmas holidays. Lord Palmerston is staying at his seat, Broadlands, Hants. Mr. Sidney Herbert has been entertaining a party at Wilton House. Lord John Russell returned to his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, on Friday evening, from Woburn Abbey, where his lordship's brother, the Duke of Bedford, is lying very ill. The Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Granville, Sir George Grey, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Mr. Milner Gibson are also absent from London.

The war in New Zealand promises to involve the country in a very serious expenditure. We perceive that the Bombay Government, in accordance with instructions received from Downing-street, have chartered two vessels for the purpose of conveying a large body of troops to New Zealand. The sum to be paid was 19*l.* 10*s.* and 24*l.* per head respectively. These figures will afford the British taxpayer some idea of the little bill which he will have to pay in connexion with this unjust and unnecessary war.

A DREADFUL EXPLOSION has taken place at Old Hetton Colliery, near Sunderland. About twenty persons have, it is feared, fallen victims to this catastrophe.



## Law and Police.

**THE LEATHER FAILURES.**—The Bankruptcy Court Examination in the case of Laurence and Co., was resumed on Wednesday, and was on Thursday again adjourned to Jan. 9. During the examination of the bankrupt Laurence, a correspondence was read. In one letter the manager of the London Discount Company said "that to-day he had a teaspoon for him" (Laurence). Mr. Lawrence (Solicitor).—What is a teaspoon? Witness.—5,000*l.* (Laughter.) Mr. Lawrence.—And a tablespoon? Witness.—10,000*l.* Mr. Lawrence.—And a gravy-spoon? Witness.—18,000*l.* (Laughter.) Mr. Linklater.—And a ladle? Witness.—I don't know. We had ladles formerly. (Renewed laughter.) Witness said the female branches of his family were suffering greatly. The Commissioner.—It is impossible not to feel for them. Mr. Linklater.—There are a great many other sufferers besides them. Mr. Lawrence, who was deeply affected, said he had furnished Mr. Lawrence with a history of the house from 1806, and its rise and progress. He no doubt would take some time in relieving him from the imputations which had been thrown out.

**THE DENT v. DENISON WILL CASE.**—In the Court of Probate on Friday, the Judge stated that in the will case of "Dent v. Denison," he felt it to be his duty to refuse the defendant his costs out of the estate.

**PUNISHMENT OF A FRAUDULENT BANKRUPT.**—In the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, a warning was given to that somewhat numerous class, fraudulent bankrupts. George Huntingdon, who had secreted property from his creditors, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

**AN INSOLVENT AT BRADFORD.**—The insolvency of Mr. William Whitaker, of Claremont, Bradford, has been the subject of conversation in all circles during the last two or three days. His liabilities, on his own private account, are said to be 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*, if not more; and his assets not more than 3,000*l.* The debts contracted are peculiar in character; they are said to have been incurred by various borrowings, from mercantile and other gentlemen, of sums ranging from 1,500*l.* to 500*l.*, his late position as a junior partner in the leading mercantile house of Milligan, Forbes, and Co., of Bradford, having ensured for him unlimited personal credit. The removal of his name from this firm appears in the *Gazette*. Mr. Whitaker was an active and prominent member of the Wesleyan society in the Bradford district, appearing constantly upon its platforms and in its pulpits, and is said to have been a munificent supporter of its various evangelical and charitable enterprises. He has been insolvent for thirteen years.

## Miscellaneous News.

**ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.**—The poll for the election of an Honorary President of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University took place on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The following was the state of the poll at the close:—Professor Aytoun, 177; Mr. Thackeray, 77, and Mr. Ruskin, 58.

**THE RISCA COLLIERY EXPLOSION.**—The adjourned inquiry into the terrible colliery explosion at Risca was resumed on Thursday. The proceedings, however, were again of a purely formal character, a further adjournment being applied for on the ground that the examination of the pit could not, at present, with safety be completed. The inquest was adjourned till the 9th of January.

**RIPON ELECTION.**—The election took place on Friday. Mr. Reginald Vyner was opposed by Dr. Lees, the well-known temperance advocate, and the show of hands was largely in favour of the radical candidate, but the "influence" was felt to be too strong, and the opposition was satisfied with the show of hands in their favour. Mr. Vyner is therefore member for Ripon.

**MISS COUTTS' DRINKING FOUNTAIN.**—The most important drinking fountain yet designed for London is being erected, through the munificence of Miss Burdett Coutts, in Victoria-park. It includes a colonnade around four fountains, covered with a dome, and will be constructed of Aubigny stone and green and red marble. There will be figures of Sicilian marble, and bronzes appliances. The cost will be about 5,000*l.* Miss Coutts does nothing by halves.—*The Builder*.

**THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.**—The Royal Geographical Society propose raising a subscription of 2,000*l.* for sending an expedition, under Mr. Petherick (Her Majesty's Consul at Khartum), up the Nile, to explore its sources, and to aid that of Captain Speke, already despatched by way of Zanzibar for the same direction. The Society gives 105*l.*; the Foreign-office, 100*l.*; Lord Ashburton and Miss Burdett Coutts each contribute 50*l.* An appeal is made to scientific men and others, and already 685*l.* has been secured. Should the required sum be quickly raised Mr. Petherick undertakes to reach Gondokoro in November next; he will then explore till March, 1862, and after the rainy season, start afresh, and continue his travels till the end of 1863 or the beginning of 1864.

**FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF ABERDEEN.**—The mortal remains of this distinguished nobleman were on Friday consigned to their last resting-place in the family vault at Stanmore. The funeral was conducted privately, but this did not prevent Her Majesty from conferring the greatest mark of respect a Sovereign could bestow on the late Earl's memory. The mourners were conveyed in seven mourning coaches, which were followed by the late Earl's private carriage, after which came one of Her Majesty's State coaches, drawn by six horses, with postilions and grooms in dress liveries. The procession closed with the carriages of intimate private friends of the deceased Earl. On arriving at Stanmore, the procession was received at the entrance of the churchyard by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, who,

assisted by the Vicar of the parish, performed the religious service. The pall was borne by the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, and the Earl of Dalkeith, acting for his father, who was too much indisposed to bear the journey from Scotland.

**THE NEW NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—The preliminary reports of Sir Leopold M'Clintock and Captain Allan Young, of the surveying expedition for the new North Atlantic Telegraph line, are published. The former says the explorations afford much encouragement for the national undertaking. Captain Young, after also giving full details of the survey, says he is favourable to the practicability of the undertaking. There need be no apprehensions as to laying the cable, for there will always be opportunities of laying it in clear and open sea as the ice disperses, and once laid no drift ice can injure it if the shore ends be properly secured. There was not a case of sickness on board the *Fox* during the voyage. Dr. Roe reports that the land line is practicable, and that the shore ends can be submerged without difficulty. The Danish delegates confirm these opinions.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HULLAH.**—A committee has at length been formed for receiving subscriptions for a testimonial to Mr. Hullah. Mr. Chas. Dickens is the chairman, and amongst the members are the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir James P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., and the Very Rev. R. C. Trench, D.D., Dean of Westminster. Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Coutts and Co, Strand; or Messrs. Glyn and Co., Lombard-street. The members of Mr. Henken's Choral Association, sharing and wishing to pay Mr. Hullah a tribute of their respect, esteem, and sympathy, intend to give a concert in his honour, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening next, the 31st Dec., when several eminent artists will assist, and the whole will be under distinguished patronage, including the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., lord lieutenant of Ireland; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the "Hullah Testimonial Committee."

**THE FRENCH TREATY OF COMMERCE.**—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce met specially on Wednesday to receive a report on the Commercial Treaty with France. The report detailed the steps which the Chamber had taken with reference to the negotiation of the treaty through Mr. Cobden. Mr. Edmund Potter, the President of the Chamber, praised Mr. Cobden for his exertions: only he could have obtained the treaty; and although Mr. Potter did not like the way in which it had been set about, he yet believed that great advantage will accrue from it: the duty of the Chamber was to consider it as a commercial treaty alone. Mr. Potter condemned the insertion of specific duties in the treaty, and pointed to the message of the American President, which recommended specific duties as a consequence of the bad example set by France and England in partially abandoning the *ad valorem* scale. Mr. Bazley, M.P., also supported the treaty as a commercial treaty, and was surprised at the coldness with which the moneyed interest had received it; on many occasions, the abstraction of bullion to pay for the luxuries of France have been inconvenient; our imports from France being fifteen millions, which was five millions more than our exports. Mr. Bazley warned the country that it should not be forgotten that France is already a great manufacturing country, so that by suddenly sending an immense quantity of our manufactures, we shall inundate the market, and disappoint ourselves.—The merchants and manufacturers of Forfarshire and Fifeshire have, in public meeting assembled, expressed in warm terms their gratitude to Mr. Cobden for the distinguished services which he has rendered to his country in connexion with the commercial treaty. One of the speakers also paid a high tribute to the labours of Mr. Gladstone in the same cause.

**SPIRIT-RAPPING.**—A lecture was given on Wednesday evening, at St. James's Hall, by Mr. Henry Novra, of Regent-street, with the object of explaining and exposing the mysteries of spirit-rapping. The grand hall was filled by a fashionable audience. The lecturer commenced by saying that the details he was about to give were facts within his own knowledge, and he should merely state them, and leave his auditory to draw their own conclusions. Referring to the experiments made at Malvern by two "mediums," he proceeded to explain how the various tricks were done, such as lifting a table by the aid of one of the feet of a medium, the leg being put across one knee to give a fulcrum; the rapping by the feet on the ground and against the leg of a chair; the answers given to questions which were mainly dependent upon the tone of voice assumed by the inquirer; the nipping and pinching legs by crossing the feet, and other usual manifestations of spiritualism, as shown forth at spirit-rapping meetings. The fact of articles, such as candlesticks, a book, a hat, a bell, and a knife, remaining fixed when the table was lifted to a certain angle was clearly demonstrated and proved by the lecturer to be caused by the law of gravitation. The turning down of a leaf in a book and ringing a bell by the aid of the feet was also explained, and, we feel bound to say, exposed. The lecturer concluded, amid much applause, by expressing his belief that the ears as well as the eyes of the believers "were made the fools of other senses," and that spirit-rapping as hitherto developed was blasphemy against God and an insult to man. During the delivery of the lecture the "Infant Magnet" came on to the platform and beat time on a table by lifting a

tailor's iron and beating time therewith, a "spiritual" feat which Mr. Novra at once accomplished, amid loud cheers. At the conclusion of the lecture a Dr. Collier made some observations in favour of spiritualism, but they were not received with the approval he anticipated; and an announcement was made by Mr. Novra that his lecture would shortly be repeated, and it was received with loud cheering.

## Literature.

*Life on the Earth; its Origin and Succession.*

By JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., late President of the Geological Society of London, Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

THE subject of this volume, the History of Life, is and must be ever of the deepest interest both to the contemplative naturalist and the scientific theologian. It has at the present time more than the interest which geology imparted to it, when first it discovered the "buried monuments of the earliest life on earth"; great as was the advance then rapidly made towards a true understanding of the problem. But just now, speculation on the origin and progress of life is the "seductive and charmed path"—as Mr. Phillips justly calls it—preferred by some of the most original and powerful minds to the duller ways of exact science; and in the pride of comprehensive theory much of attained and valuable truth is neglected, and uncertain opinion substituted for real fact and just inference. It is not without gratitude as well as pleasure, that one receives, at such a time, a careful and condensed summary of the present unquestionable results of scientific research, proceeding from one who has great clearness and soundness of intellect, and the richest and completest knowledge.

The substance of this small but valuable volume was delivered as the "Rede Lecture" in the University of Cambridge, in May of the present year. The author's attempt is to bring into view the facts discovered in relation to the Origin and Succession of Life on the Earth: not with the expectation that the "scheme of creation" can be penetrated, and the mysteries of the inner constitution of matter, and of the origin of life, be fathomed; but with the confidence that further insight into creation, and clearer perception of its appointed laws, and fuller mastery of its wonderful history, will be obtained by all rational and reverent minds willing simply to "stand by the stream of life, to survey the variations of its course, and to be guided by the data supplied by history and experience to some right view of its incessant fluctuations and its recurring uniformities."

Mr. Phillips commences by recapitulating some of the laws regarding the conditions and limitations of life which are commonly accepted amongst naturalists. Proceeding to the region of facts, he relies upon those which are clearly ascertained, and prefers such as are the very reverse of novelties. The life-creation, thus studied, is "found to exist only in a fabric of certain sorts and certain combinations of matter, in the presence of the atmosphere, subject to continual loss and restoration of parts, suffering death in every individual, and renewed by birth of other individuals; adapted to the elements of water, land, and air; limited by temperature and physical conditions; called into being at certain points of origin, and spread over certain areas of occupation." Very interesting are the sections on Types of Life-structure, and on the adaptations of such types to the conditions under which different animals are appointed to live, and on the System of Life coeval with Man. But the heart of the subject is approached in the chapters or sections on successive systems of life, on the variety of the forms of life in successive periods, and on the evidence of a definite origin in time of life on the earth. The records of Geological time are then searched and their successive systems and changes again investigated with minuteness, that something may, if possible, be detected, of the method of variation which binds the whole into one plan: and the results are, accordantly with the positively-pronounced judgments of other enquirers of the highest authority, once more declared to afford but slight encouragement to the speculation of the inferiority of the earlier and superiority of the later systems, and of continual progress upwards in the organisation of animals. But of the scientific matter we can here give no adequate account;—condensed in the last degree, it will bear no further process of descriptive abridgment: it is a perfect *resumé* of our present knowledge.

The latter portion of the work, consisting of about a third, is devoted to "Theories and Opinions." Perhaps some of the earlier theories, not now of any force in the scientific world, have been introduced by Mr. Phillips only as matter of history, and for the sake of their rough pre-



configuration of modern and more elaborate speculations. Against the "Development" theory testimony is collected, before which it becomes the most vain and insubstantial of presumptions. The hypothesis of "Natural Selection" as propounded by Mr. Darwin, and now becoming widely celebrated, is also discussed: and it is with great force that Mr. Phillips reasons out the following criticism:—

"The evidence of most value for deciding the probability of such a progressive change in the forms of life is to be furnished by geology. That it does not furnish good evidence in favour of gradual and indefinite change is perhaps generally allowed; but that it does furnish evidence of interrupted and limited change, and that the changes mark steps of progress, is a prevalent opinion. It is the opinion of Mr. Darwin, that if the record of life in the fossiliferous strata were complete, those changes which now appear interrupted and sudden would be found to have been continuous, and the progress by steps would become an inclined plane of easy ascent. This incompleteness he assumes to be enormous; so much so that the traces of whole periods of immense duration, including the first period, are lost; what we possess being merely fragments of the record, which indeed never was complete, owing to the character of some kinds of deposits. Thus we must not expect to be able to arrange the fossil remains in a real however broken series, since the true order and descent may be, and for the most part is, irrecoverably lost.

"Surely this imperfection of the geological record is overrated. With the exceptions of the two great breaks at the close of the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic periods, the series of strata is nearly if not quite complete, the series of life almost equally so. Not indeed in one small tract or in one section; but on a comparison of different tracts and several sections. For example, the marine series of Devonian life cannot be found in the districts of Wales or Scotland, but must be collected in Devonshire, Bohemia, Russia and America. When so gathered it fills very nearly if not entirely the whole interval between the Upper Silurian and the Carboniferous Fauna. So in England the marine intermediaries of the Oolitic and Cretaceous ages are not given; but the Neocomian Strata supply the want. We have no Mesocene Strata in England, but their place is marked in France and America.

"Even the great breaks alluded to are bridged. The Permian series of life contains some Mesozoic interpolations; and the Lias contains reliques of some Palaeozoic genera. The upper chalk of Maestricht and the South of France extends toward the Tertiaries and the reign of the Upper Mesozoic beds.

"On the whole, it appears that there exist ample materials for testing any hypothesis of the sequence of life which includes the marine races; and that there is much ground for believing, in regard to the chasms which do exist in the series of freshwater and terrestrial races, that if filled, they would not lead to other inferences than such as appear consistent with the records of the sea. If the monument of the earlier life of the globe are essential witnesses, but too few and independent for a satisfactory test of a given hypothesis of the sequence of life, it is unfortunately ineligible for admission among accepted truths.

"Caloric, electricity, chemical action, are all influential on life; elevating and depressing it, carrying it on or bringing it to a close, according to the measure and mode of application of these powers of nature. Employed as they are in the current of life, and at every moment acting on and being acted on by it, nothing has seemed easier to speculation than to conceive these agencies so operating on appropriate matter as to make the vital machine which could not be kept in motion without them. The only thing wanting is the due co-ordination of these powers, in the appropriate matter. Here unfortunately is the difficulty—due co-ordination of independent powers in matter rightly adapted implies the directing mind of the Master of power and matter. The formula is imperfect—

We start, for LIFE is wanting there!

"Given, however, the appropriate matter, and the stroke of life upon it, what have we—no living thing—but vitalised matter. Capable of what? Self-development? Into what simple organic form? The answer seems to have been an Infusory Animalculum, before the scrutiny of the microscope had shown the real complexity of most of these children of unknown fathers, the transition of stages of others, the definite course of life of all. At present the first hopeful product of the cryptogamy of electricity and carburretted moisture would be a fertile cell, for cells are the ultimate term of the mechanical analysis of mechanical beings.

"Given then a cell with wall; composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen; capable of self-division and so of increasing in number. Let it be born in the sea according to Tellamed, or in moisture, or slime, according to Lamarck, or if it suit better the following phenomena, in the air. What follows? An aggregation of cells. Plant or animal? Perhaps neither, but a living being, capable not of moving, but of being moved, says Lamarck, by the external powers influential on life, like Volvox. What next? Reproduction of other Volvoxes by self-division, or the growth of new individuals within the parent.

"Here the process, so far as our knowledge and observation go, at present, must stop—the aggregate of cells breaks up into smaller aggregates, or is resolved into solitary cells again, and our little circle of discovery is completed.

"Given, therefore, something more; a current of water guided by cilia through the mass; removal and renewal of cells; addition of a new substance to line the canals, in forms determined by these currents; the growth of germs capable of being separated and going through the same series of events; in short a sponge, for the possession of which Botany and Zoology have had a long conflict, and which seems placed at the very lowest limit of specific life.

"What is the next step, or rather leap, is hard to say; for if we go to the minute Foraminifera, that is a group of aggregated and perforated cells, with cilia, which helps us very little or not at all in the advancement of animalisation; but if we ascend *per saltum* to the Zoophyta most allied to Spongiadae, and claim affinity with Alcyonium, we require the large postulates of freely moving polypi, with eight arms round the con-

tractile mouth, a complete digestive cavity, and ova of definite character.

"Then again is another hiatus between the Alcyonidae and the Mollusca, which neither fossil nor recent life can fill; and thus in what seem to be the first and easiest steps we can imagine, nothing but postulate upon postulate will bring us on our way. But postulates in the sense here used are equivalent to special endowments, not in the least easier to conceive of than separate creations; for what are these but endowments, and has not every special structure its appropriate germ and mode of growth?

"If it is not possible in the existing ocean, among the innumerable and variable radiated, amorphous, and foraminiferous animals, to construct one chain of easily graduated life, from the fertile cell to the prolific ovum and digestive stomach, it must be quite in vain to look for such evidence in the fossil state. In the face of the assumptions requisite to imagine such a chain, we cannot venture to adopt it as a probable hypothesis, and thus the idea of a general organic germ of life, whether we like it or not, must be abandoned. Reasoning of the same kind will convince us that to derive by any probable steps any one great division of the animal kingdom from another, involves too much of hazardous assumption to be adopted by a prudent inquirer.

The immediate interest attaching to the special subject of this extract will excuse its length. And as our only quotation from Mr. Phillips is an *Anti-Darwinian* one, we feel bound to say, that however erroneous, or practically useless, or mischievous in its fruits, the hypothesis of "natural selection" may be, we can see no reason to regard it as a designed impiety, or as necessarily associated with atheism in the minds holding it. We welcome Mr. Phillips to the controversy; and we commend his book as a really important one, alike to the naturalist and divine, to the observer of facts and the lover of brilliant theories.

*Family Pictures, &c., &c.* By the Author of "Mary Powell." London: Hall, Virtue, and Co.

THIS book of shreds and patches deserves to be visited with severe reprobation. No writer living takes more liberties with the public than the author of "Mary Powell" has lately done. She trades in her name: and she will soon destroy all confidence in the professions of her title-pages. This book has a few pages only that are of any concernment to the world. Many will read the little the writer has to tell us of Charles Lamb's *Joseph Paice* with lively pleasure. But it is nothing to make a book of: and the biographical matters relating to the author's family, which are grouped as pictures with Elia's friend, are only of interest to the eyes of the family. The remainder of the volume is stuffed out with merely occasional papers, that are meagre and dull,—with one exception, and that a snatch of personal reminiscence,—and with a translation from Tasso. It is a very bad case of book-making, at a very high price to the purchaser.

We heartily wish we may have to give Miss Manning once again the old cordial, earnest welcome with which we used to greet her books.

*Beeton's Christmas Annual for 1860.* Edited by the Publisher. London: S. O. Beeton.

A VERY good shilling's worth of Christmas fare; consisting of stories, sketches, poetry, a history of Christmas in England, fables, and other literary matter of more than average merit, interspersed occasionally with verse and tale that cannot be either praised or enjoyed. Mr. Rands's idyll, "The finding of Asgard," is truly poetical. Two or three pieces carry excellent moral and human suggestions. "Pastime and Recreations" are provided for,—in "Robin Hood," a Christmas burlesque, by W. Brough; an acting charade, three hundred original conundrums, rebuses, enigmas, hieroglyphics—barbarous ones, by the way—proverbs, tricks, &c., &c., and a page of "hand-shadows" to be thrown on the wall. Of the separate "sheet of puzzles," and the "handsome illuminated almanack," mentioned on the title-page, we cannot speak, as both are wanting in our copy of the annual; but whether from fault of the publisher's, or petty larceny in our own office, we are unable to say. A key to the conundrums, puzzles, &c., &c., is published separately. Mr. Beeton has made a substantial and pleasant contribution to Christmas amusement.

#### FOR THE YOUNG.

*Fairy Land; or Recreation for the Rising Generation; by the late THOMAS and JANE HOOD, their Son and Daughter, &c.* With Illustrations by THOMAS HOOD Jun. (London: Griffith and Farran.) This little volume was prepared by our great humourist and poet, the late Thomas Hood, and by his wife. It is the collection of "childish articles" alluded to in the recent "Memorials," &c., as destined for publication by the chief author. A pleasant preface by Mrs. Broderip, Hood's daughter, calls up the happy days when the father delighted to tell these whimsical stories to his children: and explains the authorship of others included in the volume. Several excellent little pieces in prose and verse by Mr. Thomas Hood, Jun., and by Mrs. Broderip herself, belong to the highest class of such writing. The late Mrs. Hood has written both tenderly and brightly, in "The Little Garden," "The Discontented Mouse," "A Chapter on Dolls," &c. But the glory of the book is unquestionably in the droll humour and inimitable nonsense of the late admirable genius, whom this little book helps us to know, as he is pictured by his

children, as the most genial of men, and most loving of fathers, whose joy it was to unbend from life's pressing labours in play and talk with the little ones at the fireside. There is Hood, and none but Hood, in "The Enchanted Steed," "The Three Great Giants," "The Cow without a Tail," and "The Golden Armour,"—all most ludicrous, amusing and delightful. The illustrations contributed by Mr. Hood, Jun., are very clever, and worthy of the family genius.—*What Uncle Told us: With Coloured Illustrations by ALFRED CROWQUILL.* (Henry Lea, Warwick-lane.) These are stories of fairy land, and of the supernatural, well-suited in both their subjects and their lessons to the Christmas time. There is clever invention, something of grace and even real interest in some portions of the book: but, on the whole, there is a want of delicacy of touch and fineness of fancy in the story-telling, the absence of which, amongst fays and sprites, and talking trees, spoils the fascination. The story of Intemperance is altogether unsuited to the mind and feeling of childhood; and is to be wholly condemned. The illustrations by Alfred Crowquill are every way capital and worthy of better support in the literature of the pretty book.—*Fairy Footsteps; or, Lessons from Legends.* With One Hundred Illustrations, by ALFRED CROWQUILL. (Henry Lea.) In this book again there is no end of cleverness, pleasantness, and fun, in Alfred Crowquill's designs;—the hundred ought to give amusement to children over and over again. Nor are the stories without talent and interest: but the Irish stories, well-told though they be, are utterly unfit for the young, and are larded with phrases that children should certainly never meet in books specially prepared for them, unless it be desired to qualify them to converse with the gnomes of the streets. Then, the Arabian Nights series of stories requires quite another touch to that we find here. The lessons intended to be taught are well enough. We are sorry that where so much is talented, so much more is unsatisfactory; and that the whole is rendered by a part unfit for the "young patrons" to whom the artist dedicates it.—*Little Lily's Travels.* (Nelson and Sons.) Pretty, pleasing on the whole, and instructive; but the dialogue is often formal, and sometimes dull. The scenes of travel are foreign, and various.—*Bright Gems: A Collection of Little Stories with Great Meanings.* (James Blackwood.) Tales and sketches suited to very young children, prettily told, and each carrying in its bosom a precept or moral that is likely to be remembered and to be felt. They are very simple, and generally interesting. The idea is good,—the spirit is tenderly pious; and the execution only fails when the writer gets a little more than common into the sermon line.—*Plato's Path for Youthful Runners:* by Rev. THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.A. (T. Nelson and Sons.) Though prepared for children, we recommend that this book be withheld from them. We are sorry to do so. It is seriously and kindly meant. But we do not think children should be taught as in the following passage:—"He that believeth not is condemned already":—you seldom think, I daresay, when you see a bad man finely dressed, that there are the clothes of a condemned felon: and when you see a lady—

young, beautiful, and gay—dressed in silks, and adorned with many a beautiful gem, you seldom say to yourselves, 'I wonder if that lady is without Christ; for if she is, all these glittering ornaments are but part of a convict's dress.' Large portions of the book are similarly tasteless and ill-judged; and equally well adapted to make censorious, impertinent little Pharisees, rather than meek-eyed, tender-hearted little children of the Good Father. Some of the theology, too, is very coarse and material. It is a book to be avoided.—We have still a pile of capital books for the elder young people on our table: but we are compelled to defer notice of them till next week.

#### ALMANACKS, POCKET-BOOKS, AND ANNUAL HAND-BOOKS.

*The Baptist Hand-Book for 1861.* (J. Heaton and Son.) This publication comprises all the matter that has hitherto appeared in the *Baptist Manual*; and which has been prepared under the superintendence of the secretaries of the Baptist Union:—comprising lists of churches, associations, &c., a general view of "the state of the denomination," memoirs of deceased ministers, proceedings of the "Union," and other matters. There is also a calendar, with general religious and special Baptist items, and some interesting foot-notes, statistical and historical. Baptist societies, colleges, other institutions, and publications, are fully cared for; and there are lists of all Baptist ministers in the United Kingdom. It is, in short, a complete denominational hand-book; and got up at the lowest price we ever saw fixed for such a publication.—*The Christian Almanack, 1861.* (Tract Society.) Precisely similar to the issues of former years; and in no way behind them in merit. It is quite our own favourite almanack for all general purposes.—*The Volunteer Army Almanack, 1861.* (Houlston and Wright.) Besides a calendar bristling with battles, this publication offers to our "Volunteer Army" all particulars respecting the various corps of artillery, engineers, mounted rifles, and infantry volunteers, that have been formed throughout the kingdom,—their localities, distinguishing names, their stations, and their officers. The numerical strength is not given. The book is completed by a collection of all the War-office circulars relating to the Rifle regiments.—*The Scripture Pocket-Book, 1861.*—*The Young People's Pocket-Book, 1861.* (Tract Society.) We can again recommend both these



little annuals; as being very sensibly compiled, very pretty, and fitted to all the uses to which pocket-books can be put. The little literature they have is really good and edifying. The "Mirror of the Months" for the young folk is full of information that will please and serve them: and the astronomical matter and useful hints that follow will, we are persuaded, often be turned up by the youthful possessors.

#### LITERARY AND ARTISTIC GOSSIP.

The influence of keen competition is shown in the prospects held out by the leading periodicals of the day. Mr. Dickens has already commenced in *All the Year Round* his new novel, "Great Expectations," and with the new year Mr. Thackeray will enliven the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine* with the beginning of his new story, "The Adventures of Phillip on his Way through the world: showing who Robbed him, who Helped him, and who passed him by." In *Macmillan*, though "Tom Brown at Oxford" has not yet ceased to engage attention, Mr. Henry Kingsley will commence a new story, to be called "Ravenshoe." *Fraser* has also a new contribution to our light literature in the person of the author of "Digby Grand" who promises the first four chapters of "Good for nothing; or all Down Hill." Amongst the magazines that specially appeal to Dissenters, a word may be given to the *Christian Spectator*, which has completed its first year under the new editor. In a very pleasantly written "Prologue to the Christmas pieces" in the December number, we are glad to find that that personage speaks cheerfully of the encouragement he has received in the past year, promises in the numbers to be issued to discuss such questions, as modern Spiritualism, the theory of Church Constitution, the modes of admission to Nonconformist societies, and the new phases of Oxford infidelity. The *Christian Spectator* has unquestionably been gaining in reputation as the year has advanced, and in the variety and interest of its articles, no number has surpassed the one last issued.

As the greater part of our readers are probably aware, the *Baptist Magazine* has passed from the judicious management of the Rev. S. Manning, of Frome, into the hands of a triumvirate, consisting of the Revs. W. G. Lewis, D. Katterna, and C. H. Spurgeon. By successfully cultivating a higher standard of literary ability and a greater breadth of tone, the late editor has done much to elevate the *Baptist Magazine*. It remains to be seen whether a divided responsibility will be equally successful in obtaining that unity which is an essential element in success, and whether those who succeed Mr. Manning will avoid trampling on their friends, and mark out for themselves a course that will elicit the sympathies of the entire denomination. If they follow in the footsteps of their predecessor they cannot go far wrong.

The Emperor Napoleon's long-announced work—"The Life of Cæsar"—is already in the press, and is expected to be out by the middle of January.

Report speaks of a split in the proprietary of the *Saturday Review*, and the approaching foundation of a rival journal, under the conduct of Mr. Cook, who superintended the *Morning Chronicle* during the five or six years in which a certain wealthy Puseyite clique squandered so much money on that journal, and who has managed the *Saturday Review* since its commencement. Mr. Cook takes with him several of the leading contributors to Mr. Beresford Hope's paper.—*Manchester Review*.

Lord Brougham is producing, or rather reproducing, a work too little known upon "The British Constitution." He dedicates the present edition to the Queen, with a grateful allusion to the favour granted to his family by the Crown, in the recent extension of the patent of peerage to his brother.

Some of the yearly volumes of weekly or monthly periodicals are now before us, and merit a word of notice. The Tract Society have thus gathered together the numbers of the *Leisure Hour* and *Sunday at Home* into two handsome-looking volumes, either of which, from the profusion of excellent woodcuts, good stories, or instructive information, is well adapted as a new year's present for the young; though their contents almost as much concern the more mature. Such cheap, wholesome, and attractive literature cannot be too widely diffused. The *British Workman* for 1860 attracts us with its gay crimson binding. We believe it has been the means of effecting much good amongst our toiling population, and are glad to hear of its increasing circulation, though the editor hints that there is yet a large pecuniary deficiency to be paid off. The yearly number of the *Band of Hope Review* and *Children's Friend* is appropriately dedicated to Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh (whose portrait occupies the second page), in grateful acknowledgment of the long and faithful services which he has rendered to the interests of temperance, Ragged Schools, and Christian philanthropy throughout the world.

The *Art Journal*, too, though threatened with no rivalry, and master of the situation as head of the illustrated monthly periodicals, has also its promises for the new year, including engravings from some of the picked pictures in private galleries and collections, and an inquiry concerning the early portraits of our Lord, by an artist who has been specially to Rome for the purpose. Mr. Purnell will undertake "a tour through all England," and Mr. Stewart a discourse on "French and English Paper-staining."

On December 28th, Mr. Hodgson, of Fleet-street, will sell by auction the copyright of the *Illustrated News of the World*. This sale is said to be by order

of the mortgagees. It will include the whole of the steel plates of the well-known portraits of many distinguished persons, which have usually accompanied each number of that periodical. The sale will not include the copyright of any of the articles published in the journal.

The announcement of the publication of the Memoir of Mr. Joseph Sortain has met with a remonstrance from the widow and friends of the late reverend gentleman. This task Mrs. Sortain herself has undertaken, who is now preparing for immediate publication an authentic Memoir, including the private diary and correspondence with many eminent persons.

The first volume of the long-promised work by Mr. Kingslake, M.P., the "History of the Invasion of the Crimea," is in the press. It will contain a narrative of the transactions which brought on the war between Russia and the Western Powers.

Messrs. W. Blackwood and Son are preparing for immediate publication "The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies," a personal narrative, by Captain C. S. Forbes, R.N.

Messrs. Saunders and Otley are preparing for publication a work by Archdeacon Denison, Vicar of Brent, on Church-rates. It is entitled "Church-rates—a National Trust."

Mr. H. O'Neil purposes to undertake a voyage to Australia and back, in order to familiarise himself with ship life, with a view to certain contemplated pictures.

Mr. Gambart has purchased the copyright of Mr. Holman Hunt's picture—"Claudio and Isabella," from "Measure for Measure,"—the property of Mr. Egg, R.A. This, together with an early work by the first-named artist, from Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes,"—"Flight of Porphyro and Madelaine,"—are to be shortly exhibited in the German Gallery, in company with "The Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple." In all probability there will be added to them a number of drawings and sketches, some never exhibited, made by Mr. Holman Hunt during his sojourn to the East. The "Claudio and Isabella" is to be engraved immediately.

It is intended to erect a statue of Edward the Black Prince in Palace-yard, by Baron Marochetti, to be placed at an equal distance from the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion and the Victoria Tower.

#### Gleanings.

"Matchless misery" has been defined to be having a cigar and nothing to light it with.

The *Bedfordshire Mercury* records the death of Mrs. Malden, at Biggleswade, aged 103.

In consequence of the recent failures in the London leather trade, 1,000 tanners and curriers are out of work and in distress.

A provincial journal gives currency to a rumour that the late Duke of Norfolk has left a legacy of 10,000*l.* to the Pope.

A grocer at Bury has been fined 100*l.* for selling a quarter of a pound of ground coffee and chicory, which his assistant represented to be pure coffee.

In New York city alone, 15,000 working men have been discharged from employment owing to the financial panic.

The "conscience-money" received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the late financial year amounted to 16,488*l.*: more than double that of any previous year. "Ma' Conscience!"

An Irish paper announces that General Lamoricière will take part in the banquet to the Irish Papal Brigade, at Wexford. It promises him "an ovation which a king might envy."

At the assizes for the City of Exeter on Monday, Mr. Justice Byles received from the sheriff a pair of gloves, according to ancient custom, there not being a single prisoner for trial.

A story is current in Oxford, of a youth, so elated with an approving nod which he got from the examiner for his reply (Saul), to the question, "who was the first Jewish king?"—that he leaned forward and added confidentially—"also called Paul."

The metal of the new coins is stated to consist of ninety-three parts of copper, three of tin, and four of brass. The Mint is working at the rate of 800*l.* worth a-day of the pennies alone. The figures in the halfpenny, "1860," are very slovenly executed.

Some people have no touch of imagination. A writer in *Fraser* says he once read Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" to a hard-hearted old lawyer, who listened patiently to the close, and then merely said that the author must have been a horrible fool!

It is said that in some parts of Turkey, whenever a shopkeeper is convicted of telling a falsehood, his house is at once painted black, to remain so for one month. If there was such a law in force in this country, what a sable and gloomy appearance some people's houses would present.

It is said that the Duke of Norfolk has left a legacy of 10,000*l.* to the Pope. The income of the deceased nobleman was 80,000*l.* a-year, of which, it is said, he gave away 30,000*l.*, principally towards the support of religious institutions connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. White, M.P., in the course of a recent speech at Plymouth, said that he had lately had some conversation with Mr. Whitworth, who assured him that he could build a ship impregnable against any guns—a ship perfectly unamassable by firearms—which ship could be taken within six miles of a fort, and thence pour into it molten iron at discretion.

TRAVELLERS MEET WITH STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.—A certain judge was once obliged to double with

an Irishman, in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued:—"Pat, you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a judge, would you not?" "Yes, yer honour," said Pat, "and I think yer honour would have been a long time in the old country before ye'd been a judge too."

INVENTION IN CABINET WORK.—An artist in Paris has made a discovery which will effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of cabinetwork. He has found a means of rendering any description of wood so soft that it will receive an impression either of the most varied sculpture or the most delicate chasing. The wood is then hardened to the consistency of metal, while the impressions remain perfect. The artist has already completed some splendid sculptured articles, such as picture frames, inkstands, chests, and liquor-stands. With the introduction of this new art, it is expected that articles of household furniture will be considerably reduced in price.

THE JURYMAN AND THE STOLEN COAT.—Just before the close of a libel case in the Court of Exchequer a few days ago, the jury retired for "ten minutes' refreshment." On their return, as Mr. Serjeant Ballantine was speaking, a juryman, addressing the Lord Chief Baron, said,—"I beg your Lordship's pardon, but some person has thought proper to take my coat and to leave this one (holding it up) in its place." (Laughter.) The Lord Chief Baron—"I hope, Sir, it is a better one than your own." (Renewed laughter.) I suppose the coat was taken when the jury-box was empty?" The juror—"It was, my Lord." The Lord Chief Baron—"If a police-officer is in the court he had better look out the person who took the coat."

TAKING THE CONCEIT OUT OF HIM.—A story of a quiet rebuke is traditional in the "East Nook of Fife," and told of a seceding minister, Mr. Shirra, a man well remembered by some of the older generation for many excellent and some eccentric qualities. An officer of a volunteer corps on duty in the place, very proud of his fresh uniform, had come to Mr. Shirra's church, and walked about as if looking for a spot, but in fact to show off his dress, which he saw was attracting attention from some of the less grave members of the congregation. He came to his place, however, rather quickly, on Mr. Shirra quietly remonstrating, "O man, will ye sit down, and we'll see your new breaks when the kirk's done."

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—His courtship and marriage belong to the Romance of the Peerage. Travelling in Greece, when a young man, he was attacked by a dangerous fever. Sir E. Lyons, then British minister at Athens, had the young nobleman removed to the Embassy, where he found an affectionate and devoted nurse in Sir Edmund's youngest daughter, then in her seventeenth year. With returning health and strength the young patient drank in delicious draughts of a potion prepared by the cunning "archer-god." When the young heir to the ducal house sought an interview with Sir Edmund, that high-minded and honourable papa refused to sanction his suit. Sir Edmund did more—he immediately wrote to the parents of his guest, expressing his regret at what had occurred, and his conviction that the heir of the great house of Norfolk ought to find a consort in a nobler and older family than his own. He added that the young traveller was now well enough to be removed from Athens, and suggested that arrangements should be immediately made for his return home. The parents of the young man highly approved of Sir Edmund's conduct, the patient returned to England, and it was hoped that time and absence would do the rest. But the lover displayed a noble constancy, and found means to overcome the objections of his family to the marriage, which was accordingly solemnised in 1839, the bridegroom being then in his twenty-fourth year, and the bride only eighteen. The union has been a happy one, has been blessed by offspring, and the eldest son, now in his thirteenth year, is Duke of Norfolk. He will be brought up as a strict Catholic.—*Ladies' Own Journal*.

#### Obituary.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE.—The death of this nobleman is announced. He died at Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, on Wednesday evening last week. James Andrew Brown Dalhousie, Marquis of Dalhousie, was the tenth Earl of Dalhousie. He was born at Dalhousie Castle, near Edinburgh, in 1812, and was therefore in the 48th year of his age. As Lord Ramsay, his title by courtesy, he was first educated at Harrow School, and then took his degrees at Oxford, in 1833. He contested, without success, the representation of Edinburgh, on Conservative principles, with Mr. Abercromby, subsequently Speaker of the House of Commons, and with Sir John Campbell, the present Lord Chancellor. By his frankness and manly straightforwardness, however, he won golden opinions, not less from his adversaries than from his partisans. In 1837 he was returned to the House of Commons for the county of Haddington, and on the death of his father, in 1838, he succeeded to the earldom of Dalhousie. In 1843 he was appointed Vice-President to the Board of Trade, and in 1845 President, with a seat in the Cabinet, resigning with the Ministry in 1846. In 1847, on the return of Lord Hardinge from India, he was offered and accepted the Governor-Generalship, being the youngest man ever appointed to that responsible office. The Sikhs, shortly after his landing, broke out a second time into war. Under his management they were defeated everywhere. He then annexed the Punjab, seemingly indifferent to public opinion as to that decisive step. Pegu, Bazar, and Nagpore, and, lastly,



Oude, came under the same system of political acquisition. The last of these bold acts was that which has had consequences of the most serious nature, and scarcely now ceasing to agitate the entire empire. That a population could be more systematically and hopelessly misgoverned than the people of Oude had been for near a century of quasi-independence in its sovereign is very doubtful; but the mode of annexation and the way in which British authority was at first enforced excited much disapprobation. It also undoubtedly led more than anything else to that fierce and fanatical resistance to our power which Lord Clyde's exploits have only just brought to a close. While conquering and annexing, Lord Dalhousie did not forget to develop the internal resources of the country. Railways, canals, and telegraphs were established; he sought to reform the administration of the civil and legal departments, and extended education and public works. In 1849 he was elevated to the dignity of a marquis, receiving at the same time the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was a K. T. and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The marquis returned from his duties in the East, in shattered health, in 1856. On his return to England, the East India Company rewarded his services with a pension of 5,000*l.* a-year. During the debates on the causes of the Indian mutiny and the war in Oude, the noble marquis appeared in the House of Lords to vindicate his own administration, but with that exception he has lived in strict privacy, his strength gradually failing until at length death has closed his sufferings. Having no sons by his late wife, his cousin, Lord Panmure, is the heir of his Scottish title.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Monday Evening.

To-day is observed as a holiday in nearly all departments of business. The Stock Exchange is shut, by order of the committee.

The English Funds showed increased heaviness on Saturday, and the decline in the price of Consols since Friday morning has been a quarter per cent. They were then quoted 93 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ex-dividend, and left off on Saturday at 92  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . One cause of the depression is the article in the *Constitutionnel* relative to Venetia, more particularly as they appear to have been the chief causes that are producing depression upon the Paris Bourse. The chief feature in the market during the week was purchases of Three per Cent. Reduced and New Three per Cents., on account of the Savings Banks, at the rate of 10,000*l.* a-day, and they are expected to continue.

The Demand for money in the Discount Market and at the Bank of England on Saturday was active, though not pressing, in consequence, partly, of the intervention of holidays on Monday and Tuesday. Little or no business was done below 5 per cent. In the Stock Exchange money was again in active demand, at 5 per cent. for short loans on English Government Securities. About 170,000*l.* in gold was transmitted to the United States on Saturday.

The transaction in the Foreign Stocks were unimportant on Saturday, and the general tendency of the market was towards fatness. Turkish Six per Cents underwent a reaction, and the Bonds of the Mirs Loan continue to be received unfavourably by the English public. Mexican Bonds are in some demand, as the holders now place confidence in the British Government interference for the protection of their claims.

It is now placed beyond doubt that the projected Turkish Loan is a complete failure here, and it would appear that its prospects are scarcely any better at Paris.

The Railway Market was quiet on Saturday, but prices maintained steadiness for British Stocks. In colonial discriptions, Great Western of Canada, and Atlantic, and St. Lawrence, again declined. Foreign are dull with few exceptions.

Joint-stock Banks and Miscellaneous Shares have not undergone any material variation.

The Australasia, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York, took as much as 170,000*l.* in specie, drawn chiefly, no doubt, from the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England. This makes the total shipments to the United States during the last three weeks 1,482,000*l.*

The shipments of specie by the next steamer for Bombay are expected to amount to about 250,000*l.*, the greater portion in silver.

The stoppage is announced of Mr. William Hancock, timber merchant of Millwall, whose liabilities, including those on bills receivable, are stated at between 10,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* It is announced from Glasgow that two failures have occurred in that city, namely, that of Johnston and Walker, manufacturers, and that of Versano and Co., Greek merchants.

As the year draws to a close (says the *Daily News*) there is much ground for congratulation in the spectacle of sustained industry which is presented in nearly every quarter. There are, of course, many instances of severe local distress: there always will be such in so varied a community as ours. But the reports from nearly all the great manufacturing and mineral districts concur in stating that, although trade is not brisk, it is steady, and full employment is generally procurable by every labourer or operative who will work. The chief drawback for the moment rests with the falling off in the American demand for our products. The effect is felt especially in the hosiery hardware, and iron districts, and probably will not soon pass away. On the other hand, the confirmation of the news that peace has been concluded with China has occasioned a feeling of relief in all departments of business, and has given an especial stimulus to the market for cotton manufactures. Our manufacturers are forming sanguine anticipations of the business that may be done in clothing the "swarming millions" of China. Nor do the cotton speculators at Liverpool appear to be less sanguine, for what with the state of affairs in America, the prospect of an enlarged

trade with China, the extent to which our cotton spinners are provided with orders extending into the new year, and other considerations, they have been encouraged to operate with great activity. The transactions in the Liverpool cotton market during the past week have accordingly been extraordinarily large. Trade in nearly all branches appears to be very healthy. This is a feature of especial importance at the present moment, when we do not know how far we may be involved in the embarrassments prevailing in the United States.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

SADDINGTON.—September 30, at Balmain, Sydney, the wife of Robert Saddington, Esq., of a son.  
RODWELL.—December 15, at Fonnereau-road, Ipswich, the wife of Hasell Rodwell, Esq., of a daughter.  
FERGUSON.—December 16, at 15, Carlton-hill East, St. John's-wood, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, of a son.  
JACKSON.—December 18, the wife of the Rev. Oswald Jackson, of Ringwood, Hants, of a daughter.  
MORGAN.—December 24, the wife of the Rev. R. Morgan, Independent minister, Llechryd, Cardigan-shire, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

THOMPSON-VAUTIN.—September 29, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia, Mr. Edward Thompson, of South Yarra, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late James Theodore Vautin, Esq., late of the Bank of England, London.  
PEEK-FRANKS.—November 28, at the Congregational Chapel, Long Sutton, by the Rev. A. B. Attenborough, Mr. Jonathan Peek, to Ann, widow of Henry Franks, Esq.  
WILLIAMS-JONES.—December 12, at St. Paul's Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, assisted by the Rev. H. Pugh, Mostyn, North Wales, Mr. Isaac Williams, of Pembroke-square, Kensington, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Cinnamon House, Ince, Wigan.  
WILSON-HOLLIDAY.—December 13, at Bridge-street Chapel, Bolton, by the Rev. T. Monkhouse, Mr. James Wilson, to Miss Jane Holliday, both of Horrocks Fold, Little Bolton.  
TAYLOR-WAREING.—December 13, at the Independent Chapel, Greenacres, by the Rev. G. G. Waddington, assisted by the Rev. M. Howard, of Heckmondwike, brother-in-law of the bride, Mr. George B. Taylor, of Oldham, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Wareing, Esq., Greenacres Lodge, Waterhead, near Oldham.  
ROBERTS-BARTON.—December 17, at the Baptist Chapel, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, by the Rev. H. S. Brown, Mr. Henry B. Roberts, to Miss Ann Barton.  
SMITH-BUSH.—December 19, at Princess-street Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. James Smith, of that city, to Martha, fifth daughter of Mr. Arthur Bush, of Bawdswell.  
THORBURN-BENTLEY.—December 19, at Oldham-road, Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. W. R. Thorburn, M.A., father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. Bodell, Mr. James Kay Thorburn, to Miss Bentley, both of that city.  
HARVEY-FISHER.—December 20, at the Independent Chapel, Long Melford, by the Rev. D. W. Evans, Stansfield, assisted by the Rev. J. Burgess, William Bateman, eldest son of the late T. Harvey, Esq., Park Farm, Borested, to Eliza Martha, only daughter of Mrs. Fisher, of Cobnall, Dedden, and formerly of Clifton Hall, all in the county of Suffolk.  
LEAVERS-DAVIDSON.—December 20, at the New Chapel, Clapton, by the Rev. H. Allen, of Union Chapel, Islington, W. Leavers, Esq., of Surbiton, to Hannah, daughter of the late R. Davidson, Esq., of Islington-green.  
GREEN-TUBBS.—December 20, at Addlestone Chapel, Surrey, by the father of the bride, Mr. Joseph Green, of Clapton-square, London, to Miss Mary Jane Tubbs, of Addlestone. A very handsome presentation of plate and china was made to the bride by the members of the church and congregation.  
PATT-HILL.—December 25, at the Congregational Chapel, Long Sutton, by the Rev. A. B. Attenborough, Mr. Samuel Pett, of Luton, to Miss Hill, of Gedyney.

#### DEATHS.

WINTERBOTTOM.—December 14, aged seventy-five, the Rev. J. Winterbottom, for thirty-six years pastor of the Independent congregation of Barton-upon-Humber.  
GEORGE.—December 15, universally esteemed and respected Josiah George, Esq., for many years a magistrate of Romsey, Hampshire.  
APPLEYARD.—December 18, after intense suffering, borne with Christian resignation, Anna, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Henry Appleyard, No. 1, Duke-street, Adelphi, London.  
CARROLL.—December 18, at his residence, Loughton, Essex, and of 34, Cavendish-square, Alderman Sir George Carroll, after a severe illness of many months' duration.  
DALHOUSIE.—December 19, at Dalhousie Castle, N.B., the Right Hon. the Marquis of Dalhousie, late Governor-General of India, aged forty-seven.  
HOLMES.—December 19, at No. 13, Craine-grove, Holloway-road, Henry Durham, the infant son of Mr. S. D. Holmes.  
FIGGINS.—December 21, at Nice, Vincent Figgins, Esq., of West-street, Smithfield, and Southgate, Middlesex, aged fifty-four.  
HAMILTON.—December 21, at Preston, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Peter Hamilton, of the firm of Messrs. J. Hamilton and Son, of that town, aged twenty-eight years.  
MILNE.—December 23, at Tintwistle, near Manchester, Catherine, wife of the Rev. R. G. Milne, M.A.

### The Gazette.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Dec. 19.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£27,044,595
Government Debt ..	£11,015,101
Other Securities ..	3,459,900
Gold Bullion ..	11,455,828
Silver Bullion ..	1,113,767
	£27,044,595
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000
Reserve ..	3,184,323
Public Deposits ..	7,354,841
Other Deposits ..	11,759,820
Seven Day and other Bills ..	652,651
	£27,534,638

Dec. 20, 1860. M. MARSHALL Chief Cashier

Friday, Oct. 21, 1860.

#### BANKRUPTS.

WINTER, J., Roalyn-terrace, Hampstead, surgeon, January 3 and 31.  
BROOKS, J., and PITT, S., Jun., Upper Thames-street, wholesale ironmongers, December 31, February 4.  
FOULKES, H., John-street, Union-street, Kennington-road, cab proprietor, December 31, February 4.

WILKINS, F., Gloucester-road, New-road, Whitechapel-road, egg merchant, January 3, February 12.  
SCHEWCK, J. J., Gresham House, Old Broad-street, merchant, January 8, February 12.  
GRAY, J., and HENSON, J. R., Epson, upholsterers, January 1, February 5.  
DODD, G., Tunstall, Staffordshire, shoemaker, January 10, February 2.  
RIDER, W., Tunstall, Staffordshire, provision dealer, January 10, February 2.  
GRIMMETT, G., Birmingham, corn dealer, January 14, February 11.  
SAMPSON, W., St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon, innkeeper, January 3 and 30.  
HINDLE, T., Everton, Lancashire, builder, December 31, January 28.  
HODGSON, J. L., Manchester, scrivener, January 3 and 32.  
WILKINSON, G., Macclesfield, joiner, January 3 and 32.  
STRACHAN, J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common brewer, January 8, February 12.

Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1860.

#### BANKRUPTS.

WEST, C., Brasted, Kent, baker, January 8, February 7.  
DODGE, N. S., and GLANDONATI, H. L., St. Paul's-church-yard, dealers in India rubber goods, January 8, February 7.  
GRIFFITH, J., Hanway-street, Oxford-street, bookseller, January 4, February 8.  
BEARD, E., Snow's-fields, Bermondsey, wheelwright, January 9, February 6.  
HATFIELD, J., Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park, milliner, January 8, February 12.  
AGATE, J., Emsworth, Hampshire, grocer, January 8, February 12.  
BOOND, J., Hay, Brecknockshire, draper, January 15, February 8.  
HOLLIN, D., Leicester, boot and shoe manufacturer, January 10 and 31.  
BEELEY, G., Highbridge, Somersetshire, innkeeper, January 7, February 4.  
AYLES, P. W., Weymouth, Dorsetshire, builder, January 4 and 1.  
WOOD, M., Barnaley, Yorkshire, plumber, January 14, February 4.  
DEMPEY, J., Audenshaw, Lancashire, grocer, January 10 and 31.

**CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.**—This insidious disease was once considered as affording little or no hope of relief or cure. Now, however, the united opinion of the Faculty, as well as the experience of thousands of persons who have been cured of consumption, concur in proving that, even in the most unpromising and seemingly desperate cases, the salutary and curative principles of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil will arrest the further progress of disease, and revive and restore the sinking patient. The following communication from Allen G. Chatterway, Esq., the eminent surgeon of Leominster, testifies to the unequalled efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now (1860), the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen."—[Advertisement.]

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—HOPE FOR ALL.—Whatever their ailments none need despair of being cured till they have tried these inestimable remedies. Whether the disease be internal or external, spontaneous, or the result of violence, if a cure be possible, Holloway's medicines will effect it. The severity or duration of the malady is no bar to the successful influence exerted by these twin medicines, which cleanse, purify, and invigorate every solid and fluid in the body, and completely renovate the digestion. They render every organ of secretion healthy. These admirable antidotes act immediately on the absorbent system, lungs, heart, and circulation, whereby they invariably give energy, tone, and vigour to all the natural functions of life.—[Advertisement.]

### Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 1,800 qrs. from Stralsund, 1,000 qrs. Stettin, 1,270 qrs. Hamburg, 750 qrs. Rotterdam, 1,800 qrs. Bordeaux, 950 qrs. Taganrog, 9,419 qrs. United States. Barley, 1,175 qrs. from Stettin, 2,600 qrs. Hamburg, 3,300 qrs. Sweden and Denmark, 400 qrs. Rotterdam. Oats, 2,272 qrs. from Archangel, 850 qrs. Petersburg, 1,200 qrs. Riga, 12,107 qrs. Sweden, 1,710 qrs. Denmark, 566 qrs. Holland. Flour, 9,394 barrels from New York, 665 sacks France. The quantity of English wheat offering at this morning's market was small, and the supply sold readily at 1s to 2s per qr. more than on Monday last. The arrivals of foreign were moderate last week, and there was a steady sale at the like advance. Norfolk flour held for 4s. to 4s. 3d. per sack, and American barrels 6d. to 1s. per barrel advance on late quotations, but not much doing. Barley at very full prices, and fine malting scarce. Beans and peas without alteration. The supply of oats were moderate, and we had a good advance at 6d. per qr. moderate. Linseed and cakes quite as dear.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 62		Dantzic ..	66 to 75
Ditto White ..	44 66	Konigsberg, Red ..	60 72
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red ..	66 70
Yorkshire Red ..	— —	Rostock ..	66 70
Scotch ..	— —	Danish and Holstein	62 68
Rye ..	34 36	East Friesland ..	60 62
Barley, English ..	30 32	Petersburg ..	54 58
Scotch ..	32 34	Riga and Archangel ..	— —
Malt (pale) ..	64 70	Polish Oats ..	51 56
Beans, mazagan ..	38 50	Marianopol ..	58 60
Ticks ..	— —	Taganrog ..	— —
Harb ..	— —	Egyptian ..	42 44
Pigeon ..	— —	American (U.S.) ..	56 58
Peas, White ..	44 45	Barley, Pomeranian	50 52
Grey ..	40 42	Konigsberg ..	— —
Maple ..	40 42	Danish ..	32 34
Boilers ..	— —	East Friesland ..	28 30
Tares (English new) ..	50 52	Egyptian ..	29 32
Foreign ..	— —	Oats ..	28 32
Oats (English new) ..	27 29	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse ..	36 42
Sack of 280 lbs ..	54 57	Pigeon ..	44 46
Linseed, English ..	— —	Egyptian ..	36 38
Baltic ..	56 60	Peas, White ..	44 46
Black Sea ..	56 60	Oats—	
Hempseed ..	30 31	Dutch ..	30 27
Canaryseed ..	50 60	Jahde ..	19 20
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish ..	19 24
112 lbs. English ..	— —	Danish, Yellow feed	23 25
German ..	— —	Swedish ..	23 26
French ..	— —	Petersburg ..	23 26
American ..	— —	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	— —
Linseed Cake .. 12 10s to 13 10s		New York ..	30 34
Rape Cakes, 21 10s to 22 10s per ton		Spanish, per sack ..	— —
Rape Seed 30 0s to 35 0s per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	28 32



**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.

**BUTCHERS' MEAT.** LONDON, Monday, Dec. 21.

We were scantily supplied with foreign stock to-day, yet the demand for it was heavy. Most of the English beasts on offer were the refuse of last week. All breeds were heavy in the extreme at Thursday's decline in value of 4d per 8lbs. The extreme value of the best Scots was 4s 10d per 8lbs. Sheep were in short supply and heavy request at almost nominal currencies. Calves and pigs commanded no attention, at about previous rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts. 3 2 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled 4 10 to 5 4
Second quality 3 8 4 2	Prime Southdown 5 6 5 10
Prime large oxen. 4 4 4 6	Lge. coarse calves 4 0 4 6
Prime Scots, &c. 4 8 4 10	Prime small 4 8 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep. 3 8 3 10	Large hogs 4 0 4 6
Second quality 4 0 4 8	Neatam. porkers. 4 8 5 2

Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Suckling calves, 18s to 22s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 22s to 20s each.

**NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 21.**

The supplies of meat on sale here for Christmas consumption are very large; nevertheless, the trade generally is brisk, and prices rule high.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef 2 10 to 3 2	Small pork 4 8 to 5 4
Middling ditto 3 8 4 0	Inf. mutton 3 4 8 10
Prime large do. 4 2 4 4	Middling ditto 4 0 4 6
Do. small do. 4 4 4 8	Prime ditto 4 8 4 10
Large pork 4 0 4 6	Veal 4 0 5 0

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

**PRODUCE MARKET, MONDAY-LANE, Dec. 21.**

**TEA.**—The market has remained quiet, and although holders in some instances continue firm, sales cannot be effected unless at reduced rates.

**SUGAR.**—The market has closed rather heavily, and prices must be quoted generally 6d. lower than on Monday last.

**CORFES.**—There have been no public sales to-day, and no transactions of moment are reported privately.

**RICE.**—About 500 bags common Rangoon and Nacranie Arracan are reported to have changed hands at from 10s to 10s 6d per cwt.

**SALTPEPER** is not inquired for.

**COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Dec. 22.**—We have to report the arrival of large importations from the Continent, consisting of apples and pears, &c. Pine apples have been in improved request, and prices for them are somewhat higher. Oranges still make their appearance, at about last week's rates. Good cobs may be had at from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Cabbages, carrots, and turnips may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are scarce. Potatoes realise from 6s to 10s per cwt. Asparagus and French beans may now be had, but prices are high. Cucumbers are scarce. Holly and other Christmas evergreens are now plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Chrysanthemums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

**PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 21.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,595 firkins butter, and 3,500 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 10,600 casks butter, and 145 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market during the last week the business transacted was to a moderate extent; the severe weather has as yet but little effect on the demand; holders are, however, firm, expecting an improved sale after the holidays. Foreign met a good sale, and best Dutch advanced from 11s to 11s 1d. In the bacon market there was a better feeling, and prices ruled firm. Prime Waterford sold at 6s on board; landed rates without, 5s 8d to 6s.

**POTATOES.**—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 21. Since Monday last, moderate supplies of potatoes have come to hand, contrivance and by land-carriage, and the demand for them is good, at full prices. The imports have been confined to 374 tons from Rotterdam. York Regents, 110s to 130s; Kent and Essex, 110s to 140s; Lincoln, 100s to 120s; Scotch, 90s to 140s; Foreign, 80s to 100s per ton.

**HOPS, Monday, Dec. 21.**—Our market during the past week has been quiet, as usual at this time of the year. Prices remain firm. Mid and East Kent, 8s, 14s, and 18s; Weald of Kent, 4s, 8s, and 14s; Sussex, 5s, 7s, and 9s; Yearlings, 5s, 7s, and 9s. The foreign imports into London last week were 365 bales from New York, 205 from Hamburg, 67 from Rotterdam, and 42 from Ostend.

**WOOL, Monday, Dec. 21.**—There has been a good supply of English wool since our last report, but the inquiry for all kinds has been by no means active; nevertheless prices generally have been well supported. The transactions for shipment to the Continent have continued on a limited scale; but as the stocks in the manufacturing districts continue slight, holders have declined to press sales.

**SEEDS, Monday, Dec. 21.**—During the past week the trade for seeds of all descriptions has been very inactive, values remaining unchanged. Red cloverseed is held firmly, and but few samples of the late arrivals are offered on the market. White seed is very inactive. In trefoils only choice samples find buyers. Canaryseed is without demand, and low qualities are of very irregular values.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.**—Saturday, Dec. 22.—All kinds of flax has changed hands slowly; nevertheless, prices have continued steady. Hemp is a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Common to fine jute is in steady demand, at 13s 1s to 22s per ton. Coir goods are lower to purchase. Yarn 22s to 36s, junk 14s to 24s, fibre 19s to 27s, and rope 18s to 30s per ton.

**OIL, Monday, Dec. 21.**—Lined oil moves off slowly, at 2s 9d per cwt on the spot. Fish oils are in improved request. Pale seal 37s 10s, cod 38s, best sperm 100s to 102s. Foreign refined rape moves off slowly at 40s 6d, and brown 41s 6d. Olive Gallipoli, is offering at 60s. In the value of other oils no change has taken place. American turpentine 32s to 33s 6d, rough 10s 6d per cwt.

**COALS, Friday, Dec. 21.**—Hutton 22s 6d, Lambton 22s 6d, Hartlepool 21s 6d, Hough Hall 21s 6d, Tanfield Moor 16d 6d, Hartley 17s.

**TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 21.**—Our market being closed for the holidays, the usual particulars of stocks, deliveries, &c., have not been issued to-day. The nominal value of P.Y.C. on the spot is 60s per cwt. Rough fat is 3s 2d per 8lbs.

## Advertisements.

### EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

The Rev. B. H. COWPER having resigned the Secretaryship of this Institution, the Committee have pleasure in announcing the appointment of the Rev. JOHN SHEDLOCK, M.A., late of Paris, to the vacant Office, to whom, therefore, all communications are hereafter to be addressed.

(Signed) E. T. PRUST, Chairman.  
7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.,  
December 19, 1880.

**WANTED, in a Classical and Commercial SCHOOL, as GENERAL ASSISTANT, to take principally (but not exclusively) the English Department and Junior Latin, a YOUNG MAN of decided piety, gentlemanly manners, and thorough training. Salary according to qualifications.**

Reference required. Experience in Boarding School routine indispensable.

Apply to Rev. Walter Gill, Parkstone, near Poole, Dorsetshire.

### CLIFTON HOUSE, EALING, W.

MISS FODEN begs to inform her friends that the duties of her ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES will be resumed on the 15th of JANUARY. The system includes all that is essential to a liberal and useful English education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, Calisthenics, &c. A Parisienne Protestant resides in the house, and professors of eminence attend. The chief aim is to cultivate the natural talents, awaken the intellectual powers, and form the Christian character; while every provision is made for the comfort and happiness of the pupils. References kindly permitted to ministers and parents of the boarders. Terms moderate, and prospectuses on application.

### SEWING MACHINES.—Dress and Mantle

Makers, Drapers, and Families, are informed that W. F. THOMAS and CO., the original PATENTEES, have constructed a NEW MACHINE especially for their use. The stitching produced (alike on both sides of the material), is the same as that made by the more expensive machines manufactured by W. F. Thomas and Co., and of which so large a number has been sold within the last few years. Price complete, 10l.

The Machines may be seen at 66, Newgate-street, London; 131, Market-street, Manchester; and 54, Union-passage, New street, Birmingham.

**A LADY** having been afflicted with nervousness and general debility to a distressing extent, has been perfectly restored to sound health. She would be glad to communicate the means of restoration to any sufferer on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, addressed to Mrs. A. H., Woodbine-cottage, Bexley-heath, Kent.

### DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

**LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,** Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontrovertibly established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In numberless instances, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

### SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., T.C.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, in Ireland; President of the College of Physicians in Ireland; Visiting Physician to Steevens' Hospital; Consulting Physician to the City of Dublin, St. Vincent, and Rotunda Hospitals, &c., &c.

"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d., Quarts, 9s.; capuled and labelled with Dr. de JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER** in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;

14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and

10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

### FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Frampton, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

### FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT

DEANE'S

IRONMONGERY AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSES.

A Priced Furnishing List sent Post-free.

DEANE AND CO., LONDON-BRIDGE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S—CELEBRATED TABLE CUTLERY.

	Table Knives.	Dessert Knives.	Carvers.
Finest Ivory Handles, 33s.	28s.	11s.	
Medium " 23s.	18s.	7s. 6d.	
Good " 16s.	12s.	5s. 6d.	

	Table Spoons.	Dessert Spoons.	Tin Spoons.
Spoons—best plating 40s.	30s.	18s.	
Forks " 38s.	28s.	14s. 6d.	
Spoons—2nd quality 33s.	24s.	14s. 6d.	
Forks " 31s.	23s.		

DEANE'S—Electro Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Britannia Metal Goods. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets of six and seven, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays, in sets, from 21s. New and elegant patterns constantly introduced.

DEANE'S—Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods.

DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea Urns, 50s., 63s., 84s.

DEANE'S—Moderator Lamps, from 7s. to 24s. 6s.

DEANE'S—Drawing-room Stoves, Ranges, &c.

DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons.

DEANE'S—Iron Bedsteads, with Bedding. Price Pamphlet with Drawings, post-free.

DEANE'S—Domestic Baths. See Illustrated Priced Pamphlet.

DEANE'S—Tin, Japan, and Iron Goods.

DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice Poles.

DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools.

DEANE'S—Chandeliers and Gas Fittings.

### FURNITURE.—Where to Buy—What to

Buy.—P. and S. BEYFUS are selling the 284 Dining-room Suite, the 351 Drawing-room Suite, the 267 Bed-room Suite. Bachelors' Bed-rooms for 7l., and Servants' Bed-rooms for 4l. Illustrated Catalogue gratis, and free by Post. Goods carriage-paid to any part of the kingdom.

P. and S. Beyfus, 91, 93, and 95, City-road, London.

### HARMONIUMS, one guinea, Pianofortes,

one guinea and a half, per quarter's hire. The above Instruments are by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Alexandre, Debalin, and others; or may be selected direct from the establishments of the first makers. Families residing in the country are strongly advised to hire, with option of purchase. Worn pianos entirely renovated in tone and touch, for two guineas. This charge includes covering the hammers with patent felt.

RUDD and Co., Manufacturers of the Fifty-five Guinea Prize Medal Pianoforte, Boulevard des Buttes, Chaumont, Paris, and 74, Dean-street, Soho-square, London. Established 1830.

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